

22  
2.  
K

*Lhuyd*  
**The Breuiary of  
Britayne.**

As this most noble, and renowned Island, was of auncient time deuided into three Kingdomes, England, Scotland and Wales,

Contayning a learned discourse of the variable state, & alteration therof, vnder diuers, as wel natural: as fozen princes, & Conquerours.

Together with the Geographicall description of the same, such as nether by elder, nor later writers, the like hath been set forth before.

Written in Latin by Humfrey Lhuyd of Denbigh, a Cambre Britayne, and lately Englished by Thomas Twyne, Gentleman.

1573.

# The British

As the name of the British  
is well known, it is not  
surprising that the British  
are the most powerful nation  
in the world.

Consequently, a British  
of the British is a British  
man, and a British man  
is a British man.

The British is the British  
of the British, and the British  
is the British of the British.

The British is the British  
of the British, and the British  
is the British of the British.

The British is the British  
of the British, and the British  
is the British of the British.



To the Right ho-  
norable, Edward Deuier,  
Lorde Bulbeck, Erle of  
Oxenford, Lorde great cham-  
berlayne of England : Tho.  
Twyne wisheth long life,  
perfect health, encrease of  
honour, and endlesse  
felicitie.



Nobilitie is a pre-  
cious gift, whiche  
so glittereth in the  
eyes of al men: that

there is no one corporall thyng  
in this worlde, wherof we make  
a greater accompt. For so is it  
esteemed of all, desired of all,  
and reuerenced of al. Vertue,  
saith TVLLY, and before him  
PLATO, if it might be seene

*A ij*      *with*

The Epistle.

With our bodely eyes: doubtlesse  
it woulde procure merueilous  
loue, and good likynge vnto it  
self, the shew therof would ap-  
peare so faier, and amiable.

The vnitng of which two most  
noble graces, with al other fur-  
niture of Nature, & Fortune  
within your person, right hono-  
rable, and my very good Lord,  
bath so bent my iudgement, and  
brought me into such likyng, &  
admiration therof: that I haue  
rested no smale tyme, not only  
not satisfied in being one of the  
admiratours: but also desierus to  
be one of the participatours of  
those your honours most laudas-  
ble dispositions, wherunto I do

now

The Epistle.

now humbly submit my selfe. And  
in token of my dutiful meaning  
herein: am so hardi, as to present  
your honour with this simple  
traueyle, which I so terme, in  
respect of my paines in transla-  
tyng the same. Howbeit I am  
perswaded, that it cost M.  
Lhuyd, who first, and not longe  
since wrote the same in Latin,  
no smale labour, and industry in  
the gathering, and penning.  
Regarding your honour to be  
amongst the rest: a very fit pa-  
trone for it, in consideration,  
that beyng, as yet, but in your  
flower, and tender age, and ge-  
nerally hoped, and accompted  
of in time, to become the chee-

A. iij.

fest

The Epistle.

fest stay of this your common  
welth, and country: you would  
receaue into your self tuition,  
the writen name, and descriptiō  
of that Britayne, whiche, as it  
is in part your natiue soyle: so  
your duty biddeth you to defend  
and mantayne it. Here on,  
when your honour shalbe at lea  
sure to looke, bestowynge suche  
regard as you are accustomed to  
doo on bookes of Geographic,  
Histories, and other good lea  
nyng, wherein I am priuy your  
honour taketh singular delight:  
I doubt not, but you shall haue  
cause, to indge your time very  
well applied. And so much the  
rather, for that in the studie of  
Geos



The Epistle.

Geographie, it is expediēt first  
to know exactly the situation  
of our owne home, where wee a  
bide, before that wee shalbe a  
ble to iudge how other countries  
doo lie vnto vs, which are farre  
distant from vs, besides that it  
were a foule shame to be inquir  
situe of the state of forreyne  
landes, and to be ignorant of  
our owne. As your honour be  
yng already perfectly instruc  
ted: is not now to learne at my  
hande. But for my part, it shal  
be sufficient, that your honour  
would dayn to accept this smale  
present, or rather therein my  
harty good wyl, which beyng no  
otherwise able to gratefie the

A iij      same

The Epistle.

same: I shall neuer cease to pray  
to God, that he would alwayes  
direct you in the commendable  
race of vertue, and learnynge,  
which you haue begun, augment  
your honour with many degrees  
and in the end: reward you with  
immortall felicitie.

Your honours most humble at  
commaundements

Thomas Twyne.



THE PREFACE  
OF THE TRANSLA-  
tion, to the Reader.



*When I first tooke*  
in hande this Booke,  
(gentle Reader) & was  
determined to translate  
it into English: I con-  
sidered the great iudgement, and lear-  
ning of the Authoꝝ, & mine owne sim-  
plicitie, and vnskilfulnesse. By conse-  
quence wherof: I was eftsoones driven  
from my determination. For I percei-  
ued how dangerous a thyng it was for  
me, who, God knoweth, am but a sim-  
ple antiquarie, and but slenderly prac-  
tised in the antiquities of this Ilande:  
to geue forth my absolute sentence in  
suche matters as are in controuersie,  
not only amongst the moste approued,  
and best learned auncient writers in  
this behalfe; but also betweene suche as  
haue been very well seen therein in our  
time, wherof some be dead, and some be  
yet liuing. Which I sawe of necessity  
I must doo. As for this one example, a-  
mong many. Although it be not yet ful-  
ly

## The Preface

Is agreed vpon, what towne in Eng-  
lande the auntient name of Caleua doth  
signifie, and the place therof, be also as  
vncerteine, as vpon whiche side of the  
Thames it should lie: yet follotowynge  
myne autho; so neare as I may: I am  
enso;ced to determine some way, I am  
sure not without mislikynge of many.  
The like reprehension I haue incur-  
red, in the Englishyng of names of di-  
uerse places moe, some English, some  
Scottish, but especially, VVelsh, or  
Brityshe. In so much y I was determi-  
ned to haue set them downe, as I had  
founde them in M. Lhuyds Latine booke  
which he, for that he wrote in Latine:  
had, so nigh as he coulde, made them al  
Latine words in sounde, & termination.  
But beyng therein much lightned espe-  
cially by the helpe of the right worship-  
full M. Doct. Yale of London: I trust I  
haue deserued lesse blame in y, then in  
any other one parte of my translation,  
how be it, for my litle skill in y tongue:  
I am the moze I hope, to be borne with  
all. And where as the authour in the  
Latine copie, recitynge the peculiar  
Letters



## *to the Reader.*

Letters, & the pronounciation of them,  
with the proprietic of the British ton-  
gue, in stæde of a double letter, as DD,  
or a lettre with an aspiration, as LH,  
would, for breuety sake, haue them wri-  
ten with the same letter & a prick vnder  
the foote: for want of y<sup>e</sup> like letters:  
wee haue throughout the whole worke,  
expressed y<sup>e</sup> same to that very effect in y<sup>e</sup>  
double letter, or with aspiration, from  
place to place, wher he hath vsed y<sup>e</sup> same  
vnder pricked letter. So that hereby, sa-  
uing, for his conceit of writing: there is  
no errour committed at al. And herein  
I thought it needeful to admonish the.

Whereouer, if there shall haply ap-  
peare any fault, by vs now committed,  
either in misnamynge any person,  
Towne, or other thynge, wronge pla-  
cing of wordes, euell allegation of wri-  
ters, altering of the authours meaning  
by false pointing, one word put for an  
other, or such like, the truth wherof I  
coule not exactly trye out, by diligent  
animaduersion, or due conference in  
so short tyme: I most hartely craue par-  
don, and must needes impute the most  
part

## The preface

parte therof vnto the falsenesse, an dis-  
orde of the Latine copie, printed at  
Colone. Whose errata, are moe then  
I haue commonly seene in a booke of  
no greater quantitie, & yet if the Wrin-  
ter woulde haue noted all: he should  
haue noted twise so many as he did,  
besides that there are many errata in  
erratis.

But perhappes some wil merueille,  
what is my reason that I haue termed  
this worke in English, the Breuiary of  
Britayne, since it is not intituled so in  
Latine? To them I answere, that if  
they deeme of the Latine title a right:  
they shal perceaue y I haue not strayed  
one iote from the authours meanyng.  
For, where he calleth this booke Com-  
mētarioli Britannicę descriptionis frag-  
mentum, that is to say, a fragment of a  
litle treatise, or discourse of the descrip-  
tion of Britayne: waygh, and iudge in-  
differently (good Reader) how muche  
I haue gone byside the purpose.  
And here peraduenture, it may be loo-  
ked for, accorpyng vnto the custome of  
some translatours, I should fine, and  
picke

*to the Reader.*

picke my penne, to set foozth the commendation of mine authour, as in very deepe, some of them had neede to do. But I feare me much, least in myne ower rash attempt, in takyng so woorthy a wyter in hand, not beyng furnished with any greater skyll, and learnynge in this his kinde, then I am knowne to be: I haue deserued iust blame, and M. Lhuyd, if he were liuyng: woulde haue desired me of lesse acquaintance.

Whose passyng earnest traueile, in attaynyng skil, and knowledge: hath deservedly purchased vnto him immortall fame, and so much the rather, for that he hath therein endenoured him selfe to doo his countrie good, wherevnto all men are naturally bounden. And not only contented to take the paynes for his owne knowledge sake, but willing to pleasure other therby: hath communicated the same vnto the worlde.

Which commendable example of his, I trust shalbe a prouocation vnto some other in this Realme, that haue traueiled longe time, and taken much paines in the searching out of antiquities, and  
aunci

## The Preface

annient Monuments of Britayne, not without their greate charges (Whose singular learnyng without suspition of partialitie, I may not commend) to attempte the like, vnlesse that they be hindzed by such, who willyng to do nothing them selues: of dutie ought to be furtherers, and he'pers to others. And soz my parte, I haue taken the paynes with hazard of mine estimation soz the English Readers sake, whiche vnderstandeth not the Latine tongue. To whom I thought it as much appertayning, to know the state, and description of his owne country: as to the learned be he Englishman, or Stranger. Only soz recompence, gentle Reader, let me haue thy good woozde, and lawfull fauour: and I aske no moze. Farewell hartly, and enioy it.





**A freind, in prayse of the  
Author.**

**T**HIS British soyle, with all therein that lies,  
The surging Seas, which compasse it about  
In what estate of heate, or colde of skies  
It stands, with many thinges of other rout:  
**Lhynd** in this booke hath put the out of doubt.  
Which though in viewe, it be of body smale:  
in breif discourse it doth comprise them all.

¶ **Protom** his pen it seemes he had in hand.  
Somtimes in Seas, with **N E P T V N E** he did dwell  
**S V N O** to skies pluckt him to view the land,  
Els surely could he not haue done so well,  
That thus so right of euery thing doth tell,  
As though he stooode aloft, and downe did looke.  
And what he saw: wroat straight into his booke

¶ Ech Hill, ech dale, ech water worth the name,  
With Forests wide, and many a standing Wood,  
Ech Citie, Towne, ech Castle great of fame,  
Ech King, & prince spronge forth of noble blood,  
Were bad his reigne, or were it iust and good,  
So much as skild him for to touch therein:  
To tell the truth he forced not a pin.

¶ Thy coutry **Lhynd**, is bounden much to thee,  
Which makest it vnto vs not only knowne:  
But vnto such as in far countries be,  
Wherby thy fame the greater way is flowen,  
And eke thy countries praise the more is growen,  
So by one deede two noble thinges are chanced:  
**Britayne**, and **Lhynd**, to heauen are aduanced.

¶ In Latine thou, the learned sort to please,  
 In single payne, a double skill didst show.  
 In English *Twyne* hath turned, for greater ease  
 To those, the R O M A N tongue that do not know,  
 The worke is one, though tongues be twayne I trow.  
 The Latin thou, the English *Twyne* did twyst,  
 The learned laud you both, dispraise who lyst.

*Finis.*

*Thomæ Brounci Præbendarij*  
*VVestm. in Commentariolos Bri-*  
*tannicæ descriptionis Humfredi*  
*Lhuyd Denbyghiensis, Cambri*  
*Britanni.*

**F**lumine Lhuyde fluis, laxis effusus habenis,  
 Dulcis, & irrigno flumine LH V Y D E fluis,  
 Nereides, viridesq; Deæ, pater Inachus aiunt,  
 Parnassi ex ipso vertice Lhuyde venis.  
 In mare dulcisono Lhuydus fuit amne Britannus:  
 Clamant Cluydæ flumina, Lhuydus adest.  
 Et nouus ille, nouis auxit felicius vndis  
 Fontes, Annales, inclite Brute tuos.  
 Nomina vera docet Regionis, fluminis, vrbis,  
 Et cuiusq; loci quæ sit origo, docet.  
 Vt vere scripsit: sic vero interprete gaudet,  
 sed Lhuydus Latij fluminis amne fuit.  
 Anglus hic interpres, Romanum iam facit Anglū,  
 scripsit vterq; bene: laus sit vtriq; sua.

*Ed. Grant, Scholemaster of*  
*Westminster: in cōmendation*  
*of this treatise of Britanie, pende*  
*in Latin by Hūfrey Lhuyd,*  
*and translated into English,*  
*by Tho. Twene.*

**I**F for to write of *Brutus* broode,  
eche *Britaynes* brayne be bounde,  
For zeale he owes to country soyle,  
and eke his natie grounde:  
Then *Wales* may boast and iustly ioy,  
that such a *Britayne* bred,  
which hath with serious serche of brain  
and toylyng trauell spred,  
Throughout the coasts of *Britany*,  
and forrayne countries strange:  
The liuely fame of *Brutus* name,  
that through the world doth range.  
That longe lay hid in dungeons darke,  
obscurde by tract of time,  
And almost smouldred with the smoke  
of ignorances crime:  
But now reuiude and polished,  
by *Lhuyd* his busie brayne:  
And brought to light, & former frame,  
by his exhausted payne.

whose diligence, and iudgement great  
I can but muse to see,  
That with such skill doth paynt  
the prayse of *Brutes* and *Britanie*,  
That with such loue to countryes soyle  
doth bryng agayne to light:  
The shynynge shape, and stately stampe  
of that was darckned quight.  
By whose endeouour *Polidore*,  
must now surseace to prate,  
To forge, to lie, and to defame,  
kynges *B R V T V S* worthy state.  
By whose great paynes, proude *Hector*  
must now leaue of to bable, (Scot,  
Such vaunts: as of his Scottish soyle,  
he whilom seemd to fable.  
By *Lhuid* their brags be beaten downe,  
their forgyng lies be spide,  
And *Britaine* needs must chaleng fame  
that erst it was denide.  
*Lhuid* findeth forth hir former fame,  
and antique names doth tell:  
And doth refute their forged lies,  
that did of rancor snell.  
*Brutes* worthy race is blazed here,  
by trumpe of flickering fame:  
And *Lhuid*, it is a flowyng flud,  
that hath reuinde the same.

VVho



Who, though enterred now in earth  
yet shall he neuer die,  
But liue amongs his *Britanists*,  
by this his *Britanie*:  
whose thread of life wold god the *Fates*  
had yet not sought to spoyle:  
Then had wee had a larger scope  
of *Brutus* sacred soyle.  
Go litle volume, go thy wayes,  
by *Lhuid* in Latin pende:  
And new attir'd in English weede,  
by *Twyne* that thee doth sende,  
To *Brute* his broode: a labour sure  
that well deserueth prayse:  
Go shew thy selfe to *Britanists*,  
whose glory thou dost rayse.

FINIS.

¶ *Lodowick Lhuyd*, in prayse  
of the Author.

Go on, be bould, thou litle booke,  
sounde foorth thy aucthours fame,  
Aduance the trauell tried of him  
that christened first thy name.  
Thy state exilde thy age vnknown,  
thy line that longe was lost:  
Is now returnd, and known againe  
in auncient Britaynes cost.

¶ ij

From

From Scythia shore, from Phrigia feilds,  
where longe thy selfe haue laine,  
From raging Rockes, and crased craggess,  
thou art come home againe.  
Thy patron graunde, and auncient sire  
Aeneas Troiane stoute :  
Did neuer toile on land and seas,  
as thou hast rangde aboute,  
From Mountaines high wherto thy selfe  
alone wast wont to talke:  
Lhuid, taught thy steps to treade in Court  
with Princes wise to walke .  
If then Solinus merit fame,  
that Cæsars stirpe haue pende:  
The same ought Lhuyd of right to claime  
that Brutus line defende.  
If Curtius be aduauuncde on high,  
Alexanders fame to feede :  
Then well ought Lhuyd commended be  
to honour Hectors seede.  
What praise had Liui then in Rome,  
or Herodot in Greece:  
That prayse ought neuer Humfry Lhuyd  
in natine soyle to leese.  
Who, being aliue: could Argos make,  
with sugred talke to sleepe :  
And now being dead, might Argos make  
with hundred eies to weepe.

Who

Who, though his corps is clothd in clay,  
in mouldred dust to lie:  
In spight of Parcas, yet his fame,  
doth skale the empire skie.  
And though that age out liueth youth,  
yet death doth age exile:  
Though fame suruiue death againe,  
yet time doth fame defile.  
So youth to age, and age to death,  
and death to fame in fyeld:  
And fame to time, and time to GOD,  
this Lhuyd knew well to yeeld.  
With then he founde Misenus trumpe  
to sounde againe the fame  
That once was wonne, and then was lost:  
extoll each one his name.  
And gyue him then his due desert,  
enroll his noble minde:  
That first haue taught, his countrymen  
their countrie state to finde.

Finis.

**Laurence Twyne, to his bro-  
ther Tho. Twyne, in prayse of his  
Translation.**

**A**Lthath which learned Lhuyd of late  
in Latine did endite,  
Of Britaynes race, their auncient state,  
their guise and countries rite:  
Loe now in English tongue by true  
report, and cunnings skill,  
Twyne hath set forth th'unlearned sort,  
their pleasure to fulfill.  
Wherin who list to looke with heede,  
straight Britaynes state shall know,  
And wherewithall this noble land  
in auncient time did flow.  
Lhuyds paynes was much, in latine stile  
which wrote the same before:  
But Brother, sure in my conceit  
thou thanks deseruest more,  
Of Britaynes, and of British soyle,  
which makst them vnderstand.  
A thinge more meete (me thinks) for them  
then for a forren land.  
Wherin as thou by toyle, hast wonne  
the spurres, and prayses got:  
so reape deserued thanks of those,  
for whom thou brackst the knot.

**FINIS.**



*John Twyne, to the Readers of his brothers translation.*

**A**S they of all most prayse deserue,  
that first with Pen did show,  
To vs the sacred lawes of God,  
wherby his will wee know:  
So, many thanks are due to those,  
that beate their busie bryne,  
To let vs learne our earthly state,  
in whiche wee here remayne.  
Amongst the rest that euer wroate:  
none hath of vs deserued  
Like prayse to Lhuyd, who lo, his toyle  
hath here to vs preferred.  
Wherin thou mayst the whole estate,  
of this our native land,  
What so is worthy to be knowne:  
by readyng vnderstand.  
And, cause the authour wroate y same  
in tongue, enstrangd to some:  
Twyne hath it taught y English phrase  
in which it earst was dumbe.  
Accept it well, and when thou readst,  
if ought therby thou gayne:  
For recompence yeld thy good will,  
to him that tooke the payne.

Finis.

¶ iiii

A

*A Table contayning the  
p̄incipall matters entreated of  
in this booke, largely digested  
into the Alphabeticall  
ordre, as followeth.*

<b>A</b> Estignes.	Fo. 52
Albania, whence so called.	49
described,	47.
Albion, why so termed.	4
Anglysey in Wales.	57
Animositie of Britaynes. 62. their sum- tient maners.	61
Arfon.	64
Aron martir, where buried.	82
Attacotti inhabitours of Albania, of Scottish originall.	45
Augustine the Monk. 13. his intollera- ble arrogancie.	71

**B**

Bardi.	7
Bath, how of olde time termed.	18
Bedfordshyremen.	24
Benbroche.	78
Bernhard of Newmercate.	83
Bernicia.	28
Boadicia, or Bunduica, a valiant queen	85. 89

**Bodo-**

# The Table

- Bodotua. 42  
 Boethius reproued. 21. 24. 33. 38. 49. 81.  
 Bogwelth, or Buellt. 83  
 Brecknock. 83. by what Englishman  
 first subdued. ibidem.  
 Brennus, whose sonne, and brother. 53  
 why he slew himselfe. 54. what lan-  
 guage his Souldiers vsed. 54. his  
 Court, or Palace. 72. was a perfect  
 Britayne. 53  
 Brenni, where they dwell. 55  
 Brigantes, were neuer in Scotland. 30.  
 their Cities names. 29  
 Britayne, why so named. 8. how de-  
 ned, ibid. the Etimology thereof. 8  
 Britayne the lesse, or the second. 35  
 Britayne the first, seconde, thyrde, and  
 fourth. 35  
 Britaynes how they celebrate Easter,  
 67. their Aliencie, 69  
 British names corrupted by the Romas. 9  
 Britons nigh Fraunce. 10  
 Brastius crueltie. 83. his miserable  
 death. ibidem.  
 Bristow. 18  
 Buckynghamshiremen. 24

C

# The Table.

Cadeuenna.	73
Cæsar, what he termeth a Citie.	32
Caerbro castle in the Wyght.	17
Caer Andred, by whom ouerthrowne.	13
Caerlile.	47
Calice.	14
Cambria, why so called.	49
Cambra.	53
Cambridge.	23
Camalodunum.	21
Camudolanum.	ibidem
Cangorum where it standeth.	66
Cantimanduas treason.	34
Cantorbury, why so called.	metropo-
litane of England, and Wales.	ibid.
Caradoc described.	33
Cardigan.	75
Castle of Clun.	34
Castle of Douer.	14
castle of Emlyn.	79
castle of Lion.	70
Cataracus, where he fought with Osto-	
rius.	34
Catguilia.	79
Ceretica described.	75. 79
Chepstow.	81
Chester.	27
Chichester.	16
Cicester.	19



# The Table.

Citie of Legions.	82
Cities of Brigantes.	29
Clun castle.	24
Comendation of the Bathes at Bath.	18
Conouia, by whom builded.	65
Cornish, & Welchmen one nation,	18
Cornwall.	17
Corneltie of Brustius.	83
Cumberland, by whom in olde time inhabited.	30
Cymbri.	15
Danes came in.	13
Danica Sylua.	74
Dannijo.	30
Dauid, how termed in British.	77
dated & Archbishopricke to Meneuc.	ib.
Death of Brennus.	54
Death of Brustius.	83
Deheubarth.	74
Gwynedh.	75
Deera, in old time called Brigantia.	30. 28
Demetia.	77
Denbigh.	66
described.	ibidem.
Deuauia.	26
how called of old by the Rom.	ib.
Description of Albion.	42
Description of Cambria.	49
Description of Caradoc citie.	38
Description of Ceretia.	75. 79.
Description of Denbygh.	66

# The Table.

Description of Tegenia, or Igenia.	68
Description of Wales.	62
Diuision of Britayne.	69
Diuision of England.	11
Diuision of Wales.	62
Diuision of Venodotia.	64
Diuisions are dangerous.	93
Dorchester.	24
Doruentani, why so called.	27
Douer.	14
Douer castle by whom builded.	14
Druydes.	42
Dunetus Abbot.	71
Dunwallon for saketh his kyngdom.	68
Diuers kynges possesse diuers partes of Wales.	63

## E

Edward the first, entred Wales.	58
Edenburgh, by whom builded.	48
Egbert first Monarch of Lohegr.	19
Eluyl.	74
Elbodius archbishop of Northwales.	67
Emlyn castle.	79
England deuided. 12. by whom first so called.	13
Englishmen whence descended.	12
Erles	

## The Table.

Erles of Glocestre.	58
Etymology of Britayne.	8
Etymology of Gaille.	56
Eubonia.	49
Example of Gods iudgement.	69
Exceter.	17

### F

Family of Stuarts in Scotland.	34
Family of Grapes in England.	67
Family of Fitzalanes.	72
Flauia.	35
Flemmyngs, driven out of their owne country, what place they possessed.	57
Flint towne.	69
Forest of Deane.	74
Franci, whence supposed to haue spronge	
53.	
France bounded.	56

### G

Gadini.	47
Glocester, by whom builded.	19
Golden numbze confuted, & reiected.	68
Gwynedh. 58. whence the kynges there of so called.	64
Grancestre.	23
Gyldas	

# The Table.

Gyldas reprooued.	93
Gyldo.	42
Gylford.	16
Gyllus vsurper.	42

## H

Hamo with his .xii. knightes.	80
Hastinge.	93
Hebrides.	49
Hengiscus sent agaynst the Scots, and Headshankes.	12
Henry the seconde vanquished.	92
Henry the fourth.	59
Henry the seuenth.	ib.
Henry the eight,	60
Henry Erle of Lincolne, builded a ca- stle.	66
Herald, last kyng of Danish blond.	25
Hereford, where it lieth	74
Herryng takyng.	65
Hibernēses, afterward called Scots.	44
Hierome Russelle reprooued.	28
Hierhauts, and Hierhautrye by Welsh men diligently retayned.	7
Holt.	79
Hopa.	72
How many cities, so many kyngdomes in Britayne.	32

Hunting-



# The Table.

Huntingtonshire. 64

## I

Iceni, what region they inhabited. 23

Idiome, or propriety of the British  
tongue. 3

Iernxi. 4

Islands about Anglysea. 64

Ileestre. 18

Irishmen called afterward Scots. 44

Ireland, 49. by whom first endued with

Christianitie. 63

Julius the martyr, where buried. 82

## K

Kennethus, kyng of Scots. 38

Kent. 14

Kynton. 74

Kyng of Englandes eldest sonne

Prince of Wales. 59

Kyng Arthur. 91

Kyng of Powys, why swallowed into  
the earth. 69

## L

Lancashyrenmen, how termed of old. 32

Landaf, where it standeth. 80

Landonia 47. of the Headshankes how  
called. 48

Lhanidlos

## The Table.

Lhanydlos.	73
Lasciuiousnes of the Scots.	43
Latitude of Wales.	57
Legion cities site described.	83
Lemster.	74
Letters of the Britaynes, their orde, forme, and pronounciation.	1
Leycestershyremen.	25
Lyncolnshyremen.	24
London, by whom builded, amplexed, the names therof, 19. a colony of the Romans.	20
Longitude of Wales.	56
Lucopibia how termed, and where it standeth.	30
Ludlaw.	74
Lychfyeld.	21

## M

Meatz.	41
Mailor deuised.	70
Malmf bury.	19
Maluernhilles.	74
Manchester.	3
Mandubratius sent for Cesar into Britayne.	11
March, a kynngdom of England.	27
Mar-	

# The Table.

Maridunum.	78
Marius stone, by whom, and why erected.	31
Marlborowe.	16
Marlyn, why so called, & where born.	78
Maxima Cæsariensis.	35
Maximus the Emperour a Britayne.	

74

Meridnia.	65
Meruinia.	73
Meyerus reprooued.	35
Mexicani.	2

## N

Neth.	80
Neubery.	16
Neuport.	ibidem
Northumberland kyngdom, how deuised.	28
Northauondunshyrmens, whence so called.	25
Northwey.	23

## O

Of Communicating, a notable example.	71
Orchades Ilandes, where they lie. 49 by whom first foue, and subdued.	22
Ordre, and signification of the British	



lets

# The Table.

letters.	I
Owen Glender rebelled.	59
Oswaltry.	72
Ostorius, where he faught with Catara-	
cus.	34
Oxford described, and commended.	24
Oxfordshyemen	ibid.
P	
Parisi, to whom bozderers.	23
Patrick, where bozne.	77
Pelagius, the Archheretike, whence he	
came.	71
Peterborow.	23
Picts, by whom destroyd. 38. by whom	
of the Romans first mentioned.	44
Place, where the earth bellowed vnder	
Dauids foote, & rose vp in an hill.	76
Place where Ostorius faught with Ca-	
taracus.	34
Polydorus Virgilius reprooued. 18. 20.	
21. 22. 33. 54. 66. 69.	
Portchester.	16
Portsmouth.	ibid.
Powysc. 69. the Princes seate therof.	72
Powysc kynge, why swallowed in to	
the earth.	69
Prestene.	74
Prydain.	



# The Table.

Prydain. 7  
 Prytannia. 5  
 Ptolomeus reproved. 26. 28. excused. 29

## Q

Quadi, now Bohemians. 45. 49

## R

Radenor. 74

Reading. 16

Readshanks where, and by whom ban-  
 quished. 26. 38. when they began to  
 entre Scotland. 45. how deuised. ibid

Rebellion and Treason, alwayes by  
 God punished. 79

Rhesus, where slayne. 75

Rhythercus, where, & by whom slain. 36

Roderick monarch of Wales. 63

Roderick the great. 62

Rotler. 15

Rye. ibidem

Rychard Clarens, where, and by whom  
 slayne. 76

## S

Saint Asaph. 68

Sarisbury, how called in olde time. 17

Sampson Bishop of Meneue. 77

Saxons called in to Britayne. 11

Ⓒ \* ij

Schreus-

# The Table.

Schreusbury.	26
Schreusburymen next unto whom, and whiche is their citie. 26. and from whence deriued.	ibid.
Scots.	37
Scotland. 35. the kynges therof whence descended.	34
Scots, when accustomed to eate mans flesh. 43. what time they establi- shed their kyngdome in Britayne, 47. how of olde called.	37
Scordisci, where they dwelt. 55. why so called.	ibid.
Shaftesbury.	17
Selgouii, and Ottadeni.	39
Seuenth kyngdome of England, how called, and deuided.	28
Seuern.	72
Sicimbri, whence supposed to come.	53
Siluri, where they lie.	33
Sleydan reprooued.	31
Southampton.	16
Spayniards retayne their aunient tongue.	56
Spinhamland nigh Feuber.	16
Staffordshiremen.	25
Stradalyn.	72
Stu.	

# The Table.

Stuarts in Scotland, whence descended,

34

Swansye.

79

Sygnification, and orde of the ~~Welsh~~,  
or British letters.

1.

Syr Tho. Elot knight.

5

## T

Tama, where it disburdeneth it selfe in  
to Isis.

24

Tamesis. 20. wherof that name p<sup>r</sup>ocrea<sup>d</sup>  
ded.

ibid.

Tegenia, or Igenia described.

68

Tenbigh.

78

Thule.

36

Teyfye, aboundeth with Otters.

76

Tegid Lake.

65

Trahernus, when he reigned in North  
wales.

34

Treason, and Rebellion, alwayes by  
God punished.

79

Treason in a woman, beyng a queene.

32. 24.

Trimarchisia.

55

Trinobantes inhabitants of Essex.

20

Trinotantum title, by whom builded,  
and how named.

19

# The Table



Valentia.	35
Vandagora.	20
Venodotia, or Northwales.	64
Verolanum, why so called.	23
Voadicia, Queene of the Iceni.	39
Wales.	49. 56
walden, what it signifieth.	15
wallyngford.	16
warwickshiremen, where aboute they dwell, and theyr Citie, by whome founded.	25
watlyngchester.	23
wenta, nigh what country, and how termed.	80
welshmen, why so called. 56. lost theyr title of nobilitie.	62
wenefrides Well.	69
westmerland.	39
whyttynton a towne.	72
wygmores castle.	74
wolfgangus Lazijs reprooned.	27
worcestershyrmen.	26
worcester.	ibidem
wroxcester, by whom destroyed.	ibidem
wylliam bastard came in.	13
wyn-	



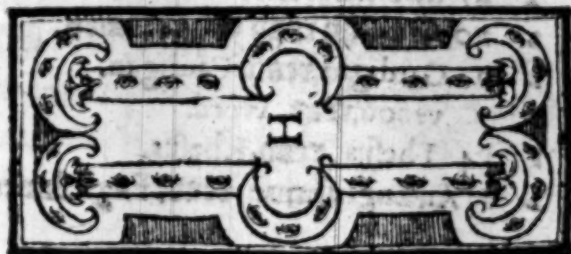
# The Table.

wynchelsea.	15
wynchester.	16

## Y

Yale.	72
yorke.	29
yle of Anglysea.	49
yle of Thanat.	14
yle of VVight.	16
yle of VVyllowes.	13
ylands nigh Wales.	64

The ende of the Table.



¶ I beseeche the (gentle Reader) before thou  
begin to Reade this booke: do so much as  
turne to the faultes, whiche wee haue  
here noted. And amende them with thy  
penne, and pardon vs if wee haue let  
passe any, for they are not great.

Fol. Pag. Lin.

2	1	10.	put forth once, as.
15	1	22	I am not, read, I am altogether
14	2	21	Wytaynes, read, Wytayne.
23	2	14.	Municipin, read Municipium.
28	1	1	Hicromus, read Hieronimus.
32	1	3	now thou, read, thou now.
45	2	6	Bohemans, read, Bohemians.
46	1	26	nation, read, nations.
65	2	22	corrimen, read, countrimen.
67	2	5	Rudlan in Teganlyl, read, Rudh- lan in Tegengyl.
69	2	4	also the, read, also of the.
47	2	20	English, read Englishmen.
75	2	9	Gardigan, read, Cardigan.
77	1	7	wood, read, word.
78	1	14	Thesus, read, Rhesus.
96	2	6	An Englishman, read, Englishmen.

*The Epistle of the aucthour.*

*To the most adorneed, and*

*best deseruyng to be reueren-*

*ced of al that loue the know-*

*ledge of the Mathematicks.*

*Abraham Ortelius of*

*Andwarp.*



EARLY beloved Ortelius, that day wherein I was costayned to depart from London: I receyued your Description of ASIA. And before I came home to my house: I fell into a very perillous Feuer, which hath so torne this poore body of mine, these .x. continuall dayes: that I was brought into despayre of my life. But, my hope Iesus Christe, is layde vp in my bosome. Howbeit, neither the dayly shakynge of the continuall Feuer, with a double Tertian, neither the looking for present death, neither the vehement headache without intermission: coulde put the remembrance of my Ortelius, out of my troubled brayne. Wherefore, I send vnto you my *Wales*, not beutifully set forth in all poyntes,

*of the Author.*

poinctes, yet truly depeinted, so be that  
certeyn notes be obserued, which I ga-  
thered euen when I was redy to die.

You shall also receaue the description  
of *England*, set forth as well with the  
auntient names: as those which are now  
vsed, and an other *England* also drawne  
forth perfectly enough. Besides certein  
fragmentes written with mine owne  
hande. Which, notwithstandinge that  
they be written soorth in a rude hande,  
and seeme to be imperfect: yet doubt  
not, they be well grounded by proofes,  
and authorities of auntient writers.

Which, also (if God had spared me life)  
you should haue receaued in better or-  
der, and in all respects perfect. Take  
therefore, this last remembrance of thy  
*Humfrey*, and for euer adieu, my deare  
friend *Ortelius*. From *Denbigh*, in *Gwyn-  
nedh*, or *North wales*, the .xxx. of *Aug-  
ust*. 1568.

*Yours both liuyng, and dyng:*

*Humfrey Lluyd.*



*A*uthours, whose names

and wo orkes, are cited in this

**Booke.**

<i>Ammianus.</i>	<i>Cyldas.</i>
<i>Annius.</i>	<i>Cyraldus.</i>
<i>Antoninus.</i>	<i>Haymo Armenius.</i>
<i>Appianus.</i>	<i>Hieronimus.</i>
<i>Aristoteles.</i>	<i>Hierono. Russellus.</i>
<i>Athenaus.</i>	<i>Herodianus.</i>
<i>Aurelius Victor.</i>	<i>Huntingtonensis.</i>
<i>Beatus Rhenanus.</i>	<i>Iuuenalis.</i>
<i>Beda.</i>	<i>Lampridius.</i>
<i>Boethius.</i>	<i>Laxius.</i>
<i>Berosus.</i>	<i>Lelandus.</i>
<i>Cesar.</i>	<i>Lucanus.</i>
<i>Capgrave.</i>	<i>Major.</i>
<i>Claudianus.</i>	<i>Mamertinus.</i>
<i>Cranzius.</i>	<i>Malmshurienensis.</i>
<i>Diodorus Siculus.</i>	<i>Marcellinus.</i>
<i>Dion.</i>	<i>Marianus Scotus.</i>
<i>Iliote.</i>	<i>Marius Niger.</i>
<i>Eutropius.</i>	<i>Mela.</i>
<i>Frossartus.</i>	<i>Meyerus.</i>
<i>Giambularius.</i>	<i>Orosius.</i>
<i>Oothus.</i>	<i>Panninius.</i>

Parisienſis.	Solinus.
Paulus Diaconus.	Suetonius.
Pausanias.	Sigisbertus.
Plinius.	Tacitus.
Plutarchus.	Regino.
Polybius.	Rhicuallensis.
Polydorus.	Robertus Coccalis.
Postellus.	Virgilius.
Ptolomæus.	Virunnius.
Sextus Rufus.	Volateranus.
Sidonius Apollinaris.	Vopiscus.
Spartianus.	Wilhelmus Parvus.



# THE BREVI- arie of Britayne, &c.



**H**OR so much as  
in my last letters which  
I wrote unto you (right  
learned Sir :) in the  
which I promised with-  
in few dayes after, to send you the Ge-  
ographical Description of all Bri-  
tayne, set forth with the most auncient  
names, as well Latine, as Brittysh,  
wherin, I must muche disagree from  
th'opinions of learned men: I thought  
it expedient, first in a fewe wordes, to  
disclose the effect of my purpose to all, &  
by what argumentes, and authorities  
of the learned I am moued, partly to  
change, & partly to ascribē vnto other,  
(otherwise then those which wrote be-  
fore me haue done:) I names of Coun-  
treies, Townes, Rivers & other pla-  
ces. Whiche before I take in hande  
to do: I purpose to treat a litle of  
the knowledge of the Brittysh tongue,  
of the signification of the Letters, and  
the maner of pronouncing the same.

B. i.

Wherby

## The Breuiarie

Wherby the trewe name, both of the whole Iland, and of many places therein, may be manifest. The ignorance of whiche tongue: hath driven many notable men to suche mistes, that endeuorunge to winde them selues oute of one: they haue fallen into many moe, and those moze grosser errors.

*Order, and signification of the letters.* The ordre, and signification of the letters is this, as followeth.

A. B. D. E. H. L. M. N. O. P. R. S. T.

They haue the very same pronounciation in the Brityshe tongue, whiche they haue in the Latine well pronouncied. C. and G. haue the same force, and signification beyng placed before all the Vowelles: that they haue before A. and O, in the Latine tongue.

CH. expresseth the nature of .x. called chi among the Grecians, and hath no affinitie with the pronounciation in Frenche, or Englysh of the same aspiration, but is sounded in the throte, like Cheth in the Hebrew. Double DD, as it is commonly written amongst our countrey men, or amongst the learned, after



## of Britayne. Fol. 2.

after this maner DH, is pronounced lyke the Graeke Delta, or lyke the Hebrew Daleth without Dagas. We vse F, alwayes for V, when it is a consonant, as *Lhanfair*, is in reading called *Lhanuair*, for V, is alwayes a vowel ell. In steede of the latine F: wee vse PH, or Ff. We make I, continually a vowel as the Graekes do, and is pronounced as the Italian I, or rather as the barbarous, & vnlearned Graekes in tymes past sounded E. We haue also a peculiar Letter to our selues, whiche the ruder sort fashion lyke LL, but the better learned wryte with LH.

I am not ignorant, that the Spaigniards haue in vse LL, and so haue the Germanes LH. As in the proper names of *Lhudouicus*, & *Lhotharius* the Emperour in *Panvinus* is euident.

But neither of these expresseth ours, howbeit, I take it rather, that y<sup>e</sup> Mexi-*Mexicani.* *cani*, whiche inhabite the newfounde worlde, do vse that Letter, whiche the Spaigniards expresse by LL, but because I was neuer amongst them: I doubt whether it be so or not, for ours

## The Breuiarie

is sharpe in the hissing . For this letter L, is pronounced with a strong aspiration, putting the tongue hard to the teeth, being halfe open, holding the lippes immouable, the right pronunciation wherof: is not easely learned, but by much exercise . V, hath alwayes the force of a bowell, and hath almost the sounde whiche the French V, hath, or the Hebrew Kibutz . For V: we vse single F, the consonant.

Besides the five bowelles, which the Latines vse: we haue other twayne, wherein we follow the Greekes .

Firste double VV, and soundeth not much vnlike the Latine V, or to speake more playnly: as the simple heretofore were wont in Latine falsly, and barbarously to pronounce O . The last of the Letters, and bowels is Y; which we must examine, hard to be pronounced somewhat like Ypsylon, as the learned of the vniuersitie of Oxford do pronounce it . L. x. & .Z. are nothing needfull to the writinge of our wordes .

For K: we vse C, as we said before: we haue also many Diphthongs, in which both

hath bowels, yea: if there be three (as  
it chaunceth often:) keepe their full  
sounde, or some parte therof.

Changyng thus muche fortaasted of *The pro-*  
the nombꝛe, and nature of the Letters: *prietie of*  
let vs drawe neare to the proprietye of *the tongue*  
the tongue, where we must note, that  
lyke as the Greekes, and Latines, in  
thendes of their wordes, have variati-  
ons, and cases; so this tongue contrary-  
wise, hath the same changyng in the  
beginning of the wordes. Wherby it  
cometh to passe, that euen the best lear-  
ned, through ignorance of the language  
haue byn verie muche abused in the  
names of Prouinces, countreyes, and  
other thinges: let vs therfore briesely  
runne ouer this proprietye.

Euery Brityshe worde, whose first  
radicale is P, T, or C, hath in wytyng,  
or discourse, of talke to auoyde epell  
sownde, three variations, so that radi-  
cale P, is sometime turned into B, into  
PH, and into MH. T, into D, into  
TH, and into NH. C, into G, CH,

B. iij.

and

## The Brelliaric

and into NGH. as appeareth in these  
examples. An Head is called Pén in  
our tongue, out of the head: o bèn, or  
his head, i bèn: with an head, á phén:  
or her head, i phén: my head, fynhen.

Heare you see a strange mutation of  
this letter, whē it is called in one place  
Pén, in another Bèn, in the thirde Phén,  
and last of all Mhén. Likewise Fier  
in British is called Tán, out of fier, o  
dán: with fier á thán, my fier fynhán.

In like manner C, is changed: for loue  
is called in our tongue Cariad, out of  
loue, ó gariad: with loue, á Chariad: my  
loue fynghariad. Also B, with D, and  
G, radicals: haue their peculiar varia-  
tions, as for example sake: Bara, which  
signifieth Bread, out of bread ó Fara,  
where F. hath the force of V consonant:  
my Breade, fymara. And like as B. is  
changed into F, and M: so is D, into  
DH, and N: as Dhew, with ds the name  
of God, which is so likewise pronoun-  
ced by the Frenchmen, (though it be  
not written with the same letters,) out  
of God, ó Dhew: my God, fynw.

G. in the first place vanisheth away, in  
the



the second place, it is turned into NG: as, Gwr, which signifieth, a man: out of a man, o Wr: my man, Fyngwr. Besides these: LM, & KH, haue one onely variation, as: Llyfyr, a Booke: out of a Booke, o Lyfyr. Mon, the Ile of Anglesey: out of Anglesey, o Fonn: Rhufayn. Rome: out of Rome, o Rhufayn. The other be neuer radicales, as: D, E, T, H, L, K. or els they be not changed: as PH, CH, N, and S.



His foundation, beyng

The description

layde, which hath troubled many learned men: let vs now

of Britayne

come to the Geographical Description of the Ilande. And first of all, let vs briefly lay forth what diuers men haue diuersly written of the name thereof.

Aristotle, a graue Authoꝝ, in his Aristotle's Booke, De Mundo, Of the worlde: whiche he wrote to Alexander: affirmeth that there be two verie great Ilandes in th'oceane, beyonde Hercules Pillers, lying aboute the Celtz, whiche he calleth Britannicas, namely Albion,

B. iij.

and

## The Breuiarie

and Iernai, which name of Albion, both  
ours, and also the Romane Histories  
do acknowledge as very auncient, and  
deriued from Albion, the Sonne of  
Neptune, there regnyng aboute the  
yeare of the woorldes creaton . 2220,  
whereof (God willing) wee will speake  
more at large in another place. But,  
wheras some say, that it is so named,  
by reason of white cliffes; it is plaine  
ridiculous. And I wonder, that men o-  
therwise circumspect enough, could be  
blinded in such light, as to haue darke-  
ned all the names of places, and men,  
with latin Etimologies, or deuinations:  
seyng it is well knowne, that the La-  
tines at that time possessed but y least  
parte of Italy. And that the Apuli, and  
the Calabri: spake the Greeke tongue,  
and the Tuser: the Ethrusean tongue,  
and almost the residue of Italy was pos-  
sessed by the French men, wherby, nei-  
ther the Latin name, nor their tongue  
was knowne to the borderers. Into  
whiche error: Robertus Cornalis, a  
French man, very well learned, with  
diuers other, hath fallen, while he en-  
deuoreth

denozeth to set forth the names of  
countrie, and cities of both Britaynes,  
the Iland, and the continent : in expo-  
sitions, and derivations from the Latine  
Wheras th' author, forgetting himselfe  
saith in an other place, y first of all the  
Romanes, Julius Caesar behelde y parts  
of Fraunce, and this our Britayne, and  
that the same places were so termed by  
the auncient inhabitants, before euer  
they heard of y Romane name. Where-  
by I, as one not sworne to maintaine  
the opinion of any man, but following  
Reason : the faithfull guide, and leader  
of the wise do constantly abouche, that  
the derivations and deductions of the  
antique names of Britayne, & the parts  
therof : are not to be sought out of the  
Greekes and Latines, but forth of the  
most auncient British tongue. For  
how thankfully the Latines haue cor-  
rupted the names of the Kinges, and  
places of the lande, while they studie  
for the finesse of their tongue : it is ma-  
nifest to all those, which being furnished  
with any skill of the tongues : come to  
reade the Romane histories. For so,

## 207 The Breuiary

very falsly, they haue called *Hermannus*,  
*Arminius* : *Ernestus* , *Arionistus* : *Dietrichus*, *Theodoricus* , and the inuincible  
 kyng of Britayne *Meuricus* : they  
 haue called *Arviragus*, and now of late  
 yeres, *Polydorus* hath termed *Rhesus* ,  
 the sonne of *Thomas*, *Rychard*.

Since therfore it is euident, that we  
 must not trust vnto y<sup>e</sup> Romane names:  
 let vs come to our owne naturall ton-  
 gue, by meanes wherof, we shal bring  
 the true name of Britayne to lighte,  
 whiche to accomplish the better : we  
 must something say before.

**CÆSAR** *Cæsar* which first of all the Romans  
 hath celebrated the name of this Iland  
 in the Latine tongue : called it *Britan-*  
*nia*. Whom, almost, all other Latine  
 writers imitating : haue not changed  
 the same name. Notwithstandinge,  
 onely *Sy<sup>r</sup> Thomas Eliote* a knight,  
 (whose learninge is not to be contem-  
 ned) hath stande by of late amongst vs,  
 who contendeth, not without good rea-  
 son, and probabilitie, that it was called  
 in olde tyme *Prytannia*, whiche he pro-  
 ueth by a very auncient Copie that he

*S. Thomas  
 Eliote.*



had in his handes. But, where he saies  
that it was termed so in Greke, for the  
plentie, and abundance therof: saiey  
I (which doo quite reject suche deriva-  
tions:) do not allow it, yet yeloyng ra-  
ther to the name of Prytannia, then Bri-  
tannia, the authoritie of which auncient  
fragment: I wil endeavour to confirme  
with weightie reasons. But because in  
so doing, I shall appeare to bryng forth  
certaine paradoxes, and opinions not  
heard of before: the better to satisfie  
both my countreimen the Britaynes in  
Wales, and others: I will lay foorth  
my purpose before all mens eyes, not  
cleauyng so precisely to mine owne o-  
pinions, but that if any man can bryng  
me more better, and more certayne: I  
will quickly yelde vnto them. In the  
meane while (alwayes reseruinge the  
iudgement of the learned) you shall  
haue mine opinion.

When I chaunced of late peres, to  
come to the sight of Polydorus Virgi-  
lius the Italian, and Hector Boethius  
the Scot, their Britisb histories, wherof  
the

## The Breuiarie

the first maynfully fought, not onely to obscure the glozy of y<sup>e</sup> Britissh name, but also to defame the Britaynes themselves with sclandorous lies. The other while he goeth about to rayse his Scots out of darknesse, and obscuritie, what euer he findeth that the Romanes, or Britaynes, haue doone worthy cōmendation in thislande: all that he attributeth vnto his Scottes, like a foolish writer.

Wherefore, beyng prouoked by these iniuries, that I might the better guard my sweet country from suche inconueniences, vnto my smale power: I began to peruse all suche auncient histories, both Greeke and Latine, as euer had wroten of Britayne, or the Britaynes: causing not onely all such sentences, but eche woord also to be copied soorth, to the intent that thereout, as of a thicke and plentiful wood: I might gather sufficiēt timbre to frame a Britissh historie. And not only continued in readyng straunge writers: but also the most antique fragments of our Poetes, which at this day (retaining therein,

of Britayne. Fo. 7.

in, as in all other thinges els, the olde  
name) are called Bardi, together with *Bardi.*  
hystories witten in the British ton-  
gue, which of late so farre as I suppose:  
were by me first translated into Eng-  
lish. And not onely conferred the deeds:  
but also the names of Kynges, and pla-  
ces, in both tongues, where I haue no-  
ted, that Britannia was first called *Pry- Prydain.*  
*dain* amongst vs, as appeareth in the  
most auncient bookes of pedegrees.  
Wherin the Welchmen are too cu-  
rious, having amongst them cōtinual-  
ly certaine regesters of pedegrees, and  
discentes (which some call *Hierhauts*) *Hierhauts*  
which perpetually doo recorde in wry-  
tyng and memoꝝy the names of pa-  
rentes, with their chyldren, contriuinge  
them into Tribes, as thei wer devided  
in olde time. They thinke as well of  
them selues, as either the Frenchmen,  
the Turkes, or Latines, deriuing their  
originall from the Troians: In these  
bookes (as I saye) it is many times  
sounded, that this Iland was called *Pry-  
dain*: as *Paim* post *Prydain*, that is to  
say: the cheefest Post or Pillar of Bri-  
tayne,

## The Breuiary

rayne. A certeyne writer also, whiche wrote many hundzeth yeares agoe amongste the olde valiant Britaynes: sheweth the same, besides that the Poetes, and those whiche they call Bards at this day doo frequent commonly that worde, as : *Post Prydain ollh, Pryd à nerth* that is to say: the piller of all Britayne, the bentie and strength. Moreover it is vsually founde in all our bookes : *Ynys Prydain*, that is to say the Iland of Britayne, and *Phrainc à Phrydain*, that is : Fraunce, and Britayne. Wherby, those that vnderstande the tongue, may easily gather, that our Britaynes called this Iland *Prydain* in their language, which the Latines for the hardnesse, and cuill sounde therof, haue reiected, and haue called the countrey *Britannia*, and the people *Britanni*, for the more gentle, and pleasant soundes sake. Whiche I wil proue by these stronge arguments following.

Every Brityshe worde (as wee haue sayde before,) whose first radicle is P: hath three variations in construction, namely into B, PH, and MH. The name



name of Britayne amongst vs, sometime beginneth with B, sometime with PH, and sometime with MH. Wherefore the first radicale therof must needs be P. And another infallible argument thereis, that B is not the first radicale of that name. Ther is no British word whose first radicale letter is B: that abideth any change into P, or PH. But the name of Britayne amonge the Britaynes, (as the proprietic of the tongue requireth) sometimes beginneth with P, sometime with PH, as I haue shewed before: wherfore the name of Britayne hath not B, for his first radicale letter. Neither is it necessarie that wee should seeke y<sup>e</sup> derivation of this name from the Greekes, since wee may finde the reason of it in our owne tongue, wherein, almost, all names of men, and places: are of them selues significant. Pryd, amongst vs signifieth comelinesse or beutie: Cain, signifieth white. So y<sup>e</sup> by y<sup>e</sup> ioyning of these two wordes together, & taking away C, in composition, for the better soundes sake: is made Prydain, that is to say, a white, or excellent

lent belwte, or comlinesse. As who  
shoulde say, the first borderers therto,  
called it a fayre and fertile lande. But,  
seyng this is but a bare coniecture: I  
am not against it, but that euery man  
holde his owne opinion. Neither am  
I ignorant, that some very well lear-  
ned men, and expert in the British ton-  
gue, doo write the Ilandes name with  
B. which I thinke they doo, rather fol-  
lowynge therein the Latines, then  
iudginge the same to be the true name,  
knowynge the proofes which I haue be-  
foze alledged to be so vndoubtedly cer-  
taine, that themselves cannot deny the.

Perhaps, here wil stande forth some  
enemie to the British name: sayinge,  
that by these arguments, I do disproue  
both the comynge of Brutus into this  
Ilande: and Polydorus himselfe, with  
his British hystorie. But, god forbid,  
I should be so impious, in such wyse to  
dispile the maiestie of Antiquitie. Nay  
rather, when opportunitie shalbe offe-  
red: I purpose to confirme, (by bring-  
inge forth many weighty reasons, and  
authorities, whiche I haue readie in

Hoare for a British Hystorie ) both his  
 cumming : and also to establishe the cre-  
 dite of the British hystorie. Nothings  
 regardinge the folly of those, who, by  
 cause they finde not the name of it in  
 the Romane hystories : boldely denie  
 that there is any suche in the worlde at  
 all : seyng, vnto those that shall reade  
 Halicarnasseus, and Liuius, so much dis-  
 agreyng, and also considerynge the ob-  
 scuritie of the Latine name at y time,  
 when Brutus passed out of Italy, into  
 Greece : it shall easely appeare, that  
 through the default of wryters, & negli-  
 gence of such as wrote afterwardes. (a-  
 monge whom Liuius, euen of the Ro-  
 manes them selues, is touched with  
 want of trust) many thinges of greater  
 importance then y departure of Brutus,  
 are yelded to obliuion. And although  
 Caesar call the Britaynes αὐτόχθονας,  
 that is to say, bozne in the same coun-  
 trey where they dwell. And Diodorus  
 Siculus saieih, that they were from the  
 beginning: yet, doe I beleue that Bru-  
 tus came into Britayne with his traine  
 of Troians, and there tooke vpon him  
 C. the

## The Breuiarie

the gouernement of the auncient inhabitants, and of his owne men, & therof were called Britaynes. For our countrymen vnto this day, doo call a Britayne: *Britunn*, (whiche worde cometh not from the auncient name of the Ilande *Prydain*, but from *Brutus*, the kynge) and our hystories call the Britaynes in the plurall numbre *Brytani-aid*, and *Brython*, whiche wordes are deriued from the name of *Brutus*. For, in deriuation of wordes, our countrymen doo often turne V, into Y, the ignorance wherof: did very much trouble my freende M. Leland.

Leland.

But because this, whiche wee have sayd, touching the name of the Ilande, and the first inhabitants therof, seemeth sufficient for our purpose: wee will now intreate of other matters.

Diuisiō of Britayne, which more rightly, howbeit more strangely, ought to be called *Prydain*: is deuided into three partes, *Lhoegria*, *Albania*, and *Cambria*. *Lhoegria*, is called of our countrymen (reseruing as yet the old name) that same parte of Britayne, which beynge possessed by



of Britayne. Fol. 10.

ted by the English Saxons, & the Iuthi, peoples of Germany: is now of all nations called England. For, when Britayne, by Maximus the Tyranne, was bereft of all the youth, a greate parte wherof was slayne with him at Aquileia: the residue stoutly inuaded, and possessed a parte of Fraunce called Armorica, sleayng, and druyng thence the countryp dwellers. Wherby that countryp at this day, is called by the name of the Lesse, and the Continent Britayne.

And here I must not let passe with silence, that BEDE the Englishman, Volaterranus, and Polydorus Italians, were shamefully overseene, in saying that this Ilande tooke his name of that other, beyng evident to all men, that the same was termed Armorica, (whiche in our tongue is as much to say, vpon the Sea) and this ours, Britannia. Neither was there ever any of the auuncient Britaynes, or Britons in Fraunce (so farre as I knowe) before Sidonius Apollinaris, whiche lived a litle after this migration, that lesse remembrance of it.

C.ij.

But

## The Breuiarie

But in an Epistle to Vincentius, of  
Armands secretary, which accused his  
Lorde of highe Treason, thus he writ-  
teth: This letter seemed to be sent to  
the kyng of Gothes, or Gutland, diswa-  
yngge him from peace with the Empe-  
rour of Greece, and shewyng that the  
Britaynes, vpon Ligeris, ought to be set  
vpon. So farre he. But if, (as they  
dreaime) and also Coenalis, whiche hath  
erroniously followed them, & Britaynes  
had possessed some parte of Fraunce,  
befoze that time, and suche a parte, as  
shoulde haue byn called Britayne (as  
they doo affirme impudently enough:)  
it shoulde not haue escaped vnspoken of,  
of all the Romane writers, vnto whom  
Fraunce was as wel knowne as Italy.  
Howbeit our countrymen say, that the  
Cornishmen, and those were one na-  
tion, whiche bothe the kynges names,  
beyng like in bothe countries, as: Co-  
nane, Meriadoc, (by whiche name a par-  
cell of Denbygh shyre in Northwales is  
called to this day:) Hoel, Alane, Theo-  
dore, Rywallone, with diuers other, and  
also the proper wordes, and names for  
all

Cornish-  
men.

all thinges almost one, (although in theyr toynynge, and construction of speach they seeme a litle to differ, as it chaunceth somtymes in one countrie:) do p:one manifestly. Our countrymen call it in theyr mother tongue *Lhyda w:* which worde seemeth to me to be veried from the Latine worde *Littus*, signifying the shoare, as who should say it were a country lyng on the shoare of Fraunce. For like as the Latines doo change D. in all our wordes into T: even so our countrymen do turne their T, into D, and doo alwayes, in wordes whiche beginne with L: write them with aspiration, as: *Lhadron*, bo:oluyng the worde *Latrones*, from the Latines, y is to say in English, Thænes.

But to retorne agayne, from whēce wee haue digressed: when, as I haue sayd before, the youth of Britayne was lead by Maximus into Fraunce, & those that were left at home, were oppressed by the most cruell, and sauage nations the Readshankes and Scottes: lookyng for no succour from y Romanes, whiche were then otherwise busied, aboute the

## The Breuiarie

**Saxons.**

peare of our Lorde, 450. They called  
vnto them the Saxons, whiche were  
then practising Piracie on the coastes  
of Fraunce, and Britayne, & gaue them  
wages to ayde them. And whereas  
some write, that before that time, the  
Britaynes neuer knew the Saxons: it  
may appeare to be false out of sundrie  
Authours. For Claudianus, where he  
inueigheth against Eutropius, speaketh  
of them in these wordes: aboute the  
yere of our Lorde, 400.

What I may do, since thou my prince hast bin:  
Things not farre hence can shew, for Teir  
doth begin,  
To waxe more milde, since Saxons thou hast  
quailed. &c.

**Lykewise, of the fortheth Consulship of  
Honorius:**

The Orchades were wet, with blood  
of Saxons slayne.  
And in another place, Britayn speaketh  
And me (she sayth) with countrie  
neare about, who was destroyd  
Almost, defenced well hath Stilico.  
By whose helpe now it is, that Scottish  
warres I doo not doubt,

Ne



Ne doo I dread the Picts, ne doo I feare  
the Saxon rout,

By standinge on the shoare, to see them  
come with doubtfull windes. &c.

Also Sidonius Apollinaris, whiche  
wrote aboute their commyng into En-  
gland: hansemply describeth their Py-  
racie, in an Epistle to Lampridius.

Wee may behold the wannish Saxons here,  
Vid to the Sea before: to dread the shoare. (pere  
From of whose heads, where outward they ap-  
Their bittes content to hold not any more,  
The shires their toppes of heare do clip. & shore  
So that their lockes cut hard vnto the kinne:  
Do make their head decreace, but face to winne.

And in his Panegiricus vnto Socer:  
But also the Amorick coast, the Saxons  
pyracie

Wel hoped for. to whom, the Britiſh salts  
but playe it was

All naked, and with clouted boate, the  
grayſh sea, to pas.

Moreover, Sextus Rufus, in his booke  
de Notitia Prouinciarum, of the know-  
ledge of Prouinces: speaketh of the  
Carle of the Saxon shoare, alonge both  
the Britaynes. These (I say) beyng  
sufficiently knowne to the Britaynes

C. liij. before:

## The Breuiarie

Hēgischus.

before: they sent them against the Scots and Readshankes, vnder the conduct of one Hengischus. Whom, when they had ouercome: they entred a Trayterous league with them, and like false men, turned theyr force agaynst theyr maisters. And hauing slayne the whole nobilitie of Britayne by craft, at Ambrose hill, and sendynge for ayde from amonge the Englishmen, and Iutch, beyng Germans: they vsurped y same countrie which wee call Lhoēgr. And after almost infinite battels: they draue the auncient inhabitantes into y ends, and edges of the Ilande, and parted the same between themselves, deuidyng it into many kingdomes, namely Kent, the South Saxons, the VVestsaxons, the Eastsaxons, East Englishmen, the kingdome of March (whom Lazius, a man very well learned, and well deserving of posteritie: in bayne seeketh for, in Germany, supposing the hystorie of Bede to be wrytten of the inhabitantes of Germany, and not of England,) and Northumberland, which was also deuided into twayne, Bernicia, and Deira.

Whose

Whose kynges, beyng Paganes: destroyed with fier, and sword all Churches, Monasteries, and Libraries. And after that they had receaved Christianitye, by Augustine the Monke: *Augustine* they fought many battels, both among *Monke.* them selues, and against the Britaynes. Untill that, aboute the yere of our Lorde 620: Egbert kyng of the west- *Egbert.* Saxons, beyng made Monarch of all, began to rule alone, and first of al commaunded that the countrie should be called England, and the people Englishmen. Englishmen were a very famous people of Germany, wherof the Captaynes, and cheif of Saxony (as Crantzius reporteth) were longe time called Captaynes of Anglaria. And there remaineth yet (as I have read) a Castle, where they sometime abode, termed now Engern, in the frontiers of Westphalia, between Osnabrugh, and Heruordia. Wherby it cometh, that our countrymen, retaining the first name: doe call all Englishmen *saison*, and *Rey?* tongue *saißonaæg*, and know not what these words England, or an Englishman meaneth

C. b.

## The Breuiary

William  
bastard.

meaneeth. Shortly after, the Danes over  
came the Englishmen, & possessed this  
Lande, untill the yere of the incarnate  
word, 1066: VVilliam bastarde of Nor-  
mandy, w<sup>th</sup> his Normans, vanquishynge  
bothe Englishmen, and Danes: vsurped  
the coutry. From which stocke almost  
the whole nobility of this Realme, un-  
to this day, doo fetche their descent.

Lhoegr.

But let vs retorne to Lhoegr, which  
in times past was environed with the  
British Dreane, the rivers of Seuerne,  
Dee, and Humber, but now, since the  
Realme of England stretcheth  
ponde Humber to Twede: wee wil alle  
stretche forth the name of Lhoegr so  
farre. And although the Englishmen  
doo possesse beyonde Seuern, Hereford-  
shyre, the Forrest of Deane, and many  
other places: yet wee holpe, that they  
dwell in VVales, not in Lhoegr, and are  
taken almost every where of all other  
Englishmen for Welshmen. But the  
river Dee, is accounted at this day one  
of y<sup>e</sup> auncient bonds, saving y<sup>e</sup> in certen  
places, both y<sup>e</sup> people & the welsh tongue  
haue incroched moze into England.

The



These thinges beyng thus presup-  
posed: let vs now descend, to the parti-  
cular description of *Ihoegr*, or Eng-  
land. In which the countrie called Can-  
tum of the Romanes, of our countreinē  
*Caint*, of Englishmen Kent: commeth  
first vnto our view. From whence there  
is but a narrow cut ouer into Fraunce,  
to the haven *Gessoriacus*, which is now  
termed *Bollen*, as *s. Rhenanus* gathereth  
out of the auncient Chart of warly de-  
scriptions. And not only *Marcellinus*, a-  
mongst the old writers, speaketh of the  
sea towne of *Bollen*, in the life of *Iulian*  
the Emperour: but also in his *Panegi-  
ricus*, called *Constantinus*, the sonne of  
*Constantius*: these are founde: *Consta-  
tinus*, y<sup>e</sup> father being made Emperour,,  
at his first cumming, with an innume-  
rable fleet of enemies, pent out y<sup>e</sup> fierce,,  
Oceane, & cruell sharpe, which lay  
vpon y<sup>e</sup> shoare of the towne *Bollen*, &c.  
*Coenalis* affirmeth, the haven *Gessoria-  
cus*, is Casle of *Fladers*, which towne  
standyng vpon the top of an high hill,  
fif, miles from the Sea: sufficiently  
declareth the authors unskillfulnesse.

And

## The Breuiary

*Calice.*

And, I take Iccius to be the same haue,  
whiche now they terme Caletum, for  
*Calitium*, Calice. But I cannot agree  
with those, whiche make Selusas of  
Flanders, to be Iccius, beyng unlike,  
that the Romanes woulde haue vsed so  
longe a course by Sea, when they  
might haue passed ouer sooner, & more  
commediously, from that place. There  
were in Kent, in olde time: three fa-  
mous Portes, well knowne to the Ro-  
manes: *Doris*, *Rhurupis*, and *Lemanis*.

*Douer.*

*Doris*, vndoubtedly is the same, whiche  
both Englishmen, and Britaynes, reser-  
uinge the ancient name, at this daye  
doe call Douer. For wee call *Water*,  
*Dour*, or *Duir*. And I am not ignorant,  
that the Douarians stoutly defende, that  
theyr towne, heretofore was called *Ru-*  
*rupium*, and that Aruiragus kyng of Bri-  
tayne, builded there a noble Castle.

*Thanet.*

Yet I had rather giue credite to Anto-  
ninus, who speaketh of bothe. And I  
suppose, that to be *Rutupium*, which of  
the Englishmen is called *Repeestre*,  
nigh Sandwich, not farre from the yle  
of Thanet. For that Lande wee call:

Ymys

of Britayne. Fol. 15

Ynys Rhuochym, as much to say: Rutupina, wherof the shoare deserved to be termed Rutupinum, and the porte Rutupis. *Lemanis*, or as some call it *Linienus*, is that Riuer which is now called amongst the Englishmen: *Rotler*, and floweth into the Ocean sea, nigh Apuldore. Moreover besides these famous Portes: are *Rye*, and *VVynchelsea*, two townes, & farther within the mayne lande *Durobreuis*, and *Durouernum*, the same Englishmen do call *Cantorbury*, that is to say: the court of the Kentishmen, & with vs *Caergant*, & is cheife citie or Metropolitane Sea of al England, and *VVales*. The tother is termed *Roscester*. But *Antoninus* placeth *Vagniacu*, between London, and *Dorouernum*, & between that and *Durouernum*: *Durolernum*, but what names they haue, at this day: I am altogether ignorant. Nowe be it, it is manifest, y these townes tooke their names of Water, whiche is *Dunt* in British, and *Duriuerne* amongst vs: playnly signifieth water which floweth out of a place where Alders growe.

Wherby

## The Breuiary

Wherby I am perswaded, that the same towne in times past therof obtained his name.

But, before I depart forth of Kent: I must breifly touche that great Wood, wherof both British, and English writers haue spoken. The Britaynes call it Coed Andred, but the Englishmen Andredeswald. And Huntington affirmeth, that it containeth in length: one hundredeth and twentie miles, and in breadth thirtie miles, and that the worthy citie called Caer Andred, and Andredescester stood therein, which Dalla, kyng of the Southsaxons, utterly overthrew, so y<sup>t</sup> there remaineth no token, nor rubbish therof. The Kentishmen, and Southsaxons to this day doe call a place, where Woodde hath byn, VValden, not knowyng for all that, whence the woorde is deriued. When others, but falsely call it VVelden, others VVylden. For the English Saxons call a Woodde VValden, as the Germans doe now terme a playne without trees VVolden, as in these woordes: Cotiswolden, and Porke wolden it appeareth.

Walden.



reth. Next unto the Kentishmen, on the Southside of the Thames: are those, whiche in times past were the seconde kyngdome of Southsaxons, and were termed Southsaxon, but is now deuised into two shires, Southsex, and Southtre. And I am of belise, that Neomaguin was their Citie, where Gylford now standeth. Chichester, the cheefest Citie of Southsaxons, was called Caerceri in British. After these come the Atrabates, whiche now are called the people of Barksbyre, whose principall Citie in olde time, was called Caleua, but now VValyngford.

Gylford.  
Chichester.

Walingford.

Wherein I cannot consent to those, which call Oxford, Caleua, standing on the North shoare of y<sup>e</sup> Thames. There is also a village named Cilcester, not far from Basinge, which befoze time was called Caersegent, and Segontium of the Romans. Antoninus, also mentioneth Pontiu, which appeareth now to be called Reading. The antique name of spine which signifieth Thornes, continueth to this day in y<sup>e</sup> one side of Neubery, which is as much to say: as New courte.

Reayng.  
spynhālad  
nigh Neu-  
beri.

From Neubery.

## The Breuiarie

Marlbo-  
row.

Wynche-  
ster.

Portf-  
mouth.

Portchester  
Southamp-  
ton.

The wight

Newport.

From whence, a good way of, vpon the  
riuer Cunetio: standeth a famous Ci-  
tie called Cunetio by the Romanes, but  
now Marlborow. Betweene these, and  
the Sea: lye the Simeni, whose Metro-  
politane or cheif Citie is Venta, which  
in soze times was a Citie of greate re-  
nowne, and of y Britaynes called *Caer*  
*wynt*, of y Englishmen VVynchester.  
And at the Sea, there is the great port,  
called now Portesmouth, at whose  
mouth there standeth a Citie, called of  
olde *Caerperis*, but now Portchester.  
Also Tris Antonis, an hauē, now South  
hampton, retaynyng the olde name.

Duer against these: lieth the Ile of  
VVyght, celebrated by the auncient  
Romane wypters, and first subdued by  
Vespasian. The same is in length .xx.  
miles, and .x. in bredth, in soyme like  
to an egge, in some places seuen miles  
distant from the mayne shoare, and in  
others but twayne. It hath very  
rough, and craggie Cliffes, it is very  
plentifull of Cozne. The cheifest and  
only market towne of all the Iland: is  
Newport. There is also a Castle cal-  
led

led Caërbro, that is to say, the tract for Caërbro  
Castle.  
 Pettes, expresseynge the Brityshe anti-  
 quitie. The VVestsaxons when they  
 had ouercome alway þ Britaynes, added the  
 same to their dominion, untill Cad-  
 walla, a Britayn, hauing slaine Aruald:  
 recovered it to him self. Englishmen  
 call it the VVyght, Britaynes terme  
 it Gwydh, whiche in our tongue signi-  
 fieth, perspicuous, or easy to be seene,  
 as: Gwydhgruc, that is to say, a perspi-  
 cuous heape, Gwydhfa, a perspicuous  
 place, by which terme, the most highest  
 Mountayne of all Britayne, in Carnar-  
 uanshyre is called. The inhabitants of  
 this Iland are wont to glory, that their  
 country is destitute of three greate dis-  
 commodities, that are founde in other  
 countries, to wit, Foxes, beggynge  
 Fryers, and Lawiers. They are vnder  
 the pzeincte, and dioces of Southamp-  
 ton. By the same Sea shoare alonge,  
 follow the Seueriani, called now the in-  
 habitantes of VVylshyre, whose cheef  
 citie is Caërsfeuerus, called also Caër Ce-  
 radoc, and now by Englishmen Saryl-  
 bury. Twixt these is S. Ambrose hyll,

D. celebra

## The Breuiarie

celebrated by reason of the slaughter of the Nobilitie of Britayne there committed. Also Shaftesbury knowne of olde to the Britaynes, by the name of Caerbaladin, and Caersepton. At the Westside of these lie the Durotriges, called of vs Durugueir, of the Englishmen Dorsetshyre men. From whence more westerly are y Damnonij, we call them at this day: Dyfynnaint, whiche signifieth deepe, & narrow valleys, & not of the Danes, as some affyrme. These are called in English Deuonshyremē: and they lye betweene two Seas, the Seuern, and the British Occane. Their principall Citie is Isca, called also AVGVSTA, before time, Caerwisk, of the water passynge by, but now of the Englishmen, Excestre.

Excester.

Howbeit I know well enough, that some affyrme that before it was called by the olde Britaynes, Penuchelgoed.

Cornwal.

Last of all cometh Cornauia, of the inhabitantes, and our countrymen, called Cernico, of Englishmen Cornwall. Here it is to be noted, that the Saxons did thrust the Reliques of the auncient Britaynes



Britaynes into those streights. Who, because they vsed the British tongue, whiche the Saxons vnderstode not: they termed them *Cornwalas*: that is to say *Welshme* of *Cornauia*, or *Cornwall*, as they called also our countrymen *Welsh* Britaynes, after the German guise. This is the true Etimologie, or cause of the name, and farewell to them, whiche pleasinge them selues in the inuention of the name: doo call it *Cornu Gallie*, to saye, an hozne of Fraunce, wherein Polydorus, as in other thynges also: bittereth his ignorance. As for mine opinion: very ancient booke doo confirme it, written in the saxon tongue, and the name also, wherby those, whiche inhabite the countrie: do vsually cal it. They speake the British language, & al their wordes almost, are founde like vnto ours, but that they differ sumdeale in construction of speache. The promontorie of *Cornauia*, now *Cornwall*, is famous amongst our countrymen, comonly called *Penrhyn gwaed*, & is to say: the promontory of bloud, whiche I suppose to

## The Breuiarie

be called of Ptolomæus: *Antineſteum*.  
 Beyond the Damnonij, or Deuonſhire  
 men, nigh the courſe of Seuern: lieth  
 ſometime the region of Murotriges,  
 wee call it *Guladyr haf*, Engliſhmen:  
 Somerſetſ hyre, where are many nota-  
 ble auncient places ſcene, as *ſ Mounts*  
*of Caërmalet*, otherwiſe called *Camalet*.

*Uceſter.*

There ſtandeth alſo *Iſcalis*, now *U-*  
*ceſter*, and the *Iſle of Auolonia*, whoſe  
 Citie is *Venta*, now *Bryſtlow*, but in  
 antique time *ſ Britaynes* called it *Caër*  
*oder yn Nant Badon*, that is to ſay, the  
 Citie *Odera*, in the vally of *Badon*.

Another towne of the Belgæ, with  
 Ptolomæus, *Aqua Calida*, that is of hot  
 water, with Antoninus, *Aqua Solis*, of  
 water of the Sunne, the Brittaines call it  
*Caërbadon*, the Engliſhmen *Bathe*, and  
 is very renowned for holſom Bathes  
 of hot waters. Of whiche thynge I am  
 a moſt certayne witneſſe. For when  
 as by the ſtroke of an horſe whiche I  
 had caught at Myllayne in Italy, I was  
 greuously pained with the *Sciatica*, con-  
 tinually the ſpace of one whole yeare,  
 and hauing alſayde the helpe of many  
 exel

*Bath.*

*Cōmenda-  
 tion of the  
 Bathes at  
 Bathe.*

excellently learned phisitions, was  
 nothyng the better: I vsed these Ba-  
 thes, but only sixe dayes, and was re-  
 stored to my former health. Between  
 these, and the Thames head: were the  
 Dobuni, now Claudiani, whose cheefe  
 towne in old time was called Coriniū,  
 of the Britaynes Caer Cory: the English  
 men now terme it Cycestre. And Clau-  
 dia, commonly called Gloucester, a fa-  
 mous Citty standyng vpon Senern, the  
 head of all the shyre: I suppose not to  
 haue bin knowne to the Romanes, but  
 was after ward (as Gylas reporteth)  
 builded by Glouy a Britayne, who, after  
 that the Romanes were drinen thence:  
 reygned there, and not so named by  
 Claudius Cesar, as hereafter shal be  
 shewen. In the same shyre also, stand-  
 eth Malmesbury, called befoze time Malmes-  
 burie. These shyres doo make  
 the thyrd kyngedome of Saxons, in  
 Britayne, whiche they call VVest-  
 saxons: whose kynge was Egbert, who  
 hauinge subdued all the other: first of  
 the Germans, obtayned the Monarchie  
 of Thoege.

Cicester.  
 Gloucester.

Malmesbury.

Egbert.

D. iij.

Thus

## The Breniarie

Thus having described the coun-  
tries, that lie on the Southside of the  
Thames: let us now come to the other  
in order.

And first over agaynst Kent, on  
the other side of the Thames, lie the  
Trinovantes, whose yince was Man-  
Mandubra-  
tius, dubratius, or as other write Androgo-  
rius, our countreyen call him Agastus,  
the same sent for Caesar into Britayne,  
and when he was come: assisted him  
with his power, and followed him into  
Italy, and Thessalie. Their chief Citie  
The foun-  
dation of  
London. was builden by Brutus, and was called  
Troynemur, that is to say, New Troy:  
howbeit there be some which call it  
Trenouantum, because Tre. signifieth  
in British, a Towne. But afterwards  
it was called of Belus, whicher dwelt  
there: what Bell, that is to say Bel-  
nus, Palace or Courte. Last of all, of  
Luc, brother to Caswallan, whicher  
wonderfully adorned it with beautifull  
buildynges: it began to be called Caer-  
lud, and London, that is to say Luds  
Citie, and also London. And I am not  
ignorant, how Polydorus secketh Tri-  
nouantum



nouantū aboute Northampton, but the  
 authoritie of sacred antiquitie is of  
 moze force with me, then any bare con-  
 iecture of a straunge, and buknowen  
 person. These yelde these names to  
 London, although Ptolomæus lay the  
 nerer to the Thames, & the negligence  
 of the Transcribers hath called Londō  
 a Citie of Kent. And Marius Niger: af-  
 terward the other parte of the great ba-  
 some, for the other side the Trinouātes  
 doo holde, into the middle lberof, the  
 Riner Thames doth flow. Polydorus  
 Virgilius the Vrbinate, gaeth aboute  
 to proue out of Tacitus by arguments  
 of litle force, that the Trinobantes, are  
 Inlande people, when as his reasons  
 seeme to proue the contrary. For  
 where as he sayeth: if the Trinobantes  
 had bin nigh London, Suetonius should  
 haue had no salte passage thither: say  
 rather Polydorus, if it had bin in the  
 midst of the Ilande, it had byn harder  
 for him to haue come to London,  
 through the thickest of his enemies,  
 for his way lay through them from the  
 Isle of Anglesey, from whence he cam.

## The Breuiarie

Therefore it is moze likely, that the Trinobantes, were inhabitants of Essex, as all, saupnge a few obscure, and vnknown writers doo affirme. Who suppose, that with the Iceni their neighbours, whiche now be the people of Norfolke and Nordouolke, they had conspired the death of the Romans, and had spoyled with fier, & sword, as y ever was in their way vnto Verolanū, slayinge threescore and ten thousande Romans, and were returned backe againe safe, and sounde, before Suetonius comynge, as Tacitus auoucheth. And that theyr rage extended not vnto London: the cause was, as the same authoz reporteth, for that London was a Colony  
of the Romanes, and a greate mart citie  
of theirs, famous for plentie of traual-  
lers, which resorted thither for trafique  
of Marchandize, aboundynge with vi-  
table, and stoutly defended with muni-  
tion, and garrysons against all adven-  
tures, as all men doo knowe. Hereby  
it appeareth, how weak Polydorus ar-  
gumentes be, especially who so well  
knoweth that part of England, and that  
London

London was the Citie Trinouantum,  
whiche was after ward called Augusta.  
as Marcellinus repozteth.

With these reasons beyng suffici-  
ently instructed: I say, that the Trino-  
bantes inhabited that parte of Britayne,  
which after the cummyngs of Saxons:  
made vp theyr fourth kingdome, which  
they called Eastsaxons, and another cal-  
led Middlesaxons, whose principall citie  
is London at this day, which sometime  
was vnder the kynges of the Mercij, or  
Morch. Ptolomæus mentioneth a no-  
ther besides this citie Trinouantū, cal-  
led Camudolanum, whiche I take to be  
all one with Camalodunum, as I iudge  
by reading Roman histories, although  
Ptolomæus speaketh of Camalodunū,  
for it stode not farre from the Thames  
and was by Claudius appoynted y<sup>e</sup> first  
Colony of the Romanes, and not neare  
the Brigantes, as Polydorus, much lesse  
in Scotlande, as Boethius dreameth.  
And for the more playnesse hereof: I  
thinke it good to bypnyge forth y<sup>e</sup> words  
of Dion, who had bin sometime Consul.  
Claudius, after that he had receiued the

## The Breviary

“ message : forthwith committed the mat-  
“ ters appertayning to the citie, and the  
“ Sculdours : to Vitellius his college,  
“ (whose consullship, as also his diene he  
“ had pzooged for fire monthes longer)  
“ him self departed from Rome to Ostia,  
“ where he tooks shippe, and arryued at  
“ Massilia, and takyng the residue of his  
“ iorney, partly by lande, and partly by  
“ waater : came to the Oceane, and passed  
over into Britayne, and came to his ar-  
mie which lay by the Thames, looking  
for him. Whom when he had receaved  
in charge : he wente over the water,  
with certeine Barbarians, whiche drew  
to him at his comyng, he spread his  
Banners, fought, and obtayned the vic-  
torie, and wanne Camalodunū, the re-  
gall seate of Cynobellinus, and tooke  
many prisoners, partly by force, & part-  
ly by yelding. Hereby it appeareth evi-  
dently, y Camalodunum standeth not  
far from the Thames, in which place P-  
tolomæus placeth Camudolana. And I  
suppose, y this was the Colony of Clau-  
dus Cesar, famous for y church, which  
Colchestre. they cal now Colchestre, the olde name  
being



being made, as I thinke, by ioyning  
 the water, and the Church together, a  
 comon rustome amonge the Britaynes,  
 as Henlhansy is an olde Church, Lhan-  
 elwy, a Church standing upon the ri-  
 ver Elguen, or y Church Elguen, which  
 the Englishmen and Bishops note a  
 dayes, call (but not well) the See of S.  
 Asaph. Besides an infinite numbre  
 moe, wherby I am perswaded, y those  
 places, which in Latin beginne, or ende  
 in these terminations Lan, or Lam:  
 were of olde so termed of Churches, in  
 y British tongue. Moreover, out of this  
 place of Dion, it is gathered, how much  
 a man without shame, y Polydorus vir-  
 gilius is, who doubteth not to affirme, *Polidorns.*  
 y Claudius Caesar, banquished the Bri- *reproued*  
 tayns without any battaile, & most im-  
 pudently calleth them bastards, whom  
 Caesar himself, Tacitus, Dion, & Hero-  
 dian terme by these names, most war-  
 like, cruell, bloudthirstie, impatient  
 bothe of Bondage, & iniuries. But an  
 infamous beggare growne, full fraught  
 with enuie, & hatred, what dareth he not  
 do, or say? I omit his Scholenuyster  
 Boethius

## The Breniarie

Boethius, who besides these lies, spea-  
keth of a mightie warre, which Clau-  
dius made upon the people of the Or-  
chades, affirming the same to be true,  
too too impudently. For then may  
easily iudge (good reader) how much  
Land and Sea, the Roman Emperour  
with a greate armie, could marche o-  
uer in xvi. dayes only, during which  
time he abode in Britayne, when Ta-  
citus also, a most faithfull writer, affir-  
meth, that in the first yeres of Agricola:  
the Island of Britayne was unknowne,  
*Orchades.* and the Isles called Orchades were  
then unknowne, but first found out,  
and subdued by him. This, Dion testifi-  
eth to be true, in the life of Titus the  
Emperour, neither speaketh Suetonius  
against it, where he sayeth, that Clau-  
dius taried in Britayne but a very few  
dayes. Holbeitt Eutropius, and after  
him Orosius, seeme to thinke other-  
wise, not knowinge exactly, how farre  
distant the Orchades be from Kent.  
But since reason, and truth, certaynly  
perswade vs to the contrarie: let vs  
sticke vnto them, as vnto two moste  
sayth.

faithfull guides, neglectynge the iudge-  
ment of Polydorus, with his Hector.

Pert to the Trinouantes: were the I-  
ceni, whom I suppose to have inhabi-  
ted that region, whiche maketh the fift  
kyngdome of Germans, whiche is the  
East Englis men, and their citie Venta,  
whiche now of the Englis men is cal-  
led Northwey. And I am prync also, Northwey

that there are thought to be other Iceni  
in the West, but I thinke it more pro-  
bable, that these Iceni are put for Ti-  
geni, of whom I will speake hereafter.

And the kyngdome of East Englis hme:  
comprehended not only the Iceni, but  
also Cambridgshyre, whose cheife ci-  
tie in olde time, the Britaynes called Grant-  
caergraunt, the Englishmen Grant-  
cester, of the water that passeth by, but  
now corruptlye is commonly called

Cambridge, and is a noble University,  
wherth flourisheth all good learning. Cambridge.  
Ile of Wyl-  
lowes.

Not farre of is the Ile of VVylowes,  
not of Eccles as some haue wroten.

For Helig in the Britissh tongue signi-  
fieth Wylow trees, wherwith those  
Fennes doo abounde. All these, in fore  
times

## The Breuiary

Peterbo-  
row.

Watling-  
chester.

times were called Giron. Forpynge to  
these are the Parisi, whose cheif Citie  
Pettuaria: is now begunne to be called  
Peterborow.

Beyonde the Mydland Saxons, west  
ward: were the Catychlauni, now Hert-  
fordshyremen, and Buckynghāshyre-  
men, on the Hill, whose Cities are Sa-  
linæ, and Verolanum, wherof this last,  
tooke name of a river VVer, for before  
time it was called in British *Guernban*  
that is to say, a Church standing upon  
the River Ver, afterward *Caer Municipi*,  
because it was a municipin, or incor-  
porate Towne belongynge to the Ro-  
mans, Englishmen terme it Verlam-  
cester, and VVarlyngchester. This  
Citie was destroyed, throught the rage  
of the Saxons, how be it there remayne  
the tokens, and foundations of the  
Walles to this day, nere to S. Albans  
Church, on the other side of the water.  
But, where as some doo thinke, that  
the Thames sometime ran that way: it  
is to be laughed at. Howbeit, it is cer-  
tayne, that there was a greate standing  
water hard by the Citie walles, where  
now



now are pleasant flourishing Medowes  
in whiche, as I am informed: there  
was an Anker of a ship founde of late,  
wherby, and also by the corrupt copie  
of GylDas, that coniecture is risen. Af-  
ter these, come the Oxfordshyremen,  
on the North side of the Thames, whose  
Citie is called by Englishmen Oxen-  
ford, our countrymen terme it *Rhyd* Oxford.  
*ychen*, that is to say, the Ford of Oxen,  
but what name it had in olde time, it is  
altogether unknowen. Yet some as-  
 firme, that it is *Caer Vortigern*, that is,  
Vortigers Citie, and by him builded,  
wherto I cannot agree. For GylDas  
writeth, that the same Citie was build-  
ed in the West parte of the Ilande,  
and I thinke it be in the Kyngdome of  
VVales, beyng called now after his  
name Gurthronion, Our frende M.  
Leland the antiquarie, earnestly desen-  
deth, y it should be called Oulesford, y  
is to say, the Ford of Isis, against whom  
as one hauing very well deserved of y  
Britaynes, and much exercised in auncient  
Histories: I dare not contend. For  
it is certaine, that it standeth vpon Isis,  
and

## The Breuiary

*A Worthy  
comenda-  
tion of  
Oxford.*

*Dorchester*

and that trade of time corrupteth the names of many places: it is also evident. But whatsoeuer name it had at the beginnyng: it hath a very beuotifal, and helthsome situation, and a country which ministreth althynge necessarie abundantly, and a most famous schole of al good learnyng, as all doe confesse, whiche haue seene the other Uniuersities of Europe. Not farre from this Citie, stonde Caerdor, so called of the Romanes, a Citie not vnknotone to the Englishmen, a Bishops see, now called Dorchester, whereas the Thames dischargeth him selfe into Isis, from whence the name of Tamefis, the Thames proceedeth. Towardes the North be the Buckynghamshyremen, and beneath them the Bedfords hyremen, and moze noztherly the Huntynghtonshyremen, whose auncient names are not knowen.

*Lincolne.*

After these are the Lincolns hyremen, of olde Coritani, so far as the riuer Trent, the Britaynes in old time called it *Caerludcoy*, the Romanes *Lindum*, the Englishmen *Lindecolyn*, and at this day *Lincolne*. Notwith-  
standing,

standing, afterwarde, the Normans called it corruptly Nychol, as I have many times noted in auncient charters, and recordes of the Cites therof, written in the Frenche tongue, and all that Province was called Lyndesey. Pert vnto these at Trent, be the Leycester-shyremen, so called of Leicestre, which in olde time were called Caerbier. At the South: appeare the Northampton shyremen, so called of the Riuer Auon whiche cometh alonge by the Towne, for AVON in British signifieth a Riuer, and the Saxons hearyng the Britaynes so terme Riuers: supposed that it had bin the proper names thereof, wherby it came to passe that many notable Riuers in England were called by that name. After these, at the West: follow the VVarwickshiremen, whose principall Citie Caer Wythelin, was founded by Guythelnius, a kynge of Britayne, afterwarde of the Roman legions which went no farther: Caerlhed, lastly of a noble Britayne, whiche beautified it with many fayre buildynges: Caergruwr, and of the Englishmen is called

## The Breuiarie

*Warwik* called VVarwike. Next after these are  
the Staffordshiremen, amongst whom  
*Lichfeild.* is Lychfeild a Bishops See, that is to  
say, the Feild of dead folke. For the  
Northern Englishmen, call death: Lych  
and the unluckie night Hauens, Lych-  
foules. Some affirme that here, not in  
Legancestre, Etheldrede kynge of Nor-  
thumberlande, most cruelly slew two  
thousande Monkes, of the famous Mo-  
nasterie of Banchor, men excellently  
learned, and suche as ( contrary to the  
custome of others ) gat their liuynge  
with trauaile of their owne handes.

*An horri-  
ble fact of  
Augusti-  
nes the  
Monkes.*

Whiche bloddie war he wou'd neuer  
haue begonne, had it not bin at the mo-  
tion of y<sup>e</sup> bloud thyrtie Monke, whom  
they call Augustine. The cause was,  
for that in some poyntes, they seemed  
to disagree from the Church of Rome,  
and refused to be vnder the iurisdiction  
of the Archebifhop of Cantorbury, ha-  
uynge already of their owne the Arch-  
bifhop of Legion. This was the chea-  
ritie, and religion of that man, to make  
away such good, & godly men as coulde  
not abide his intollerable pride. But  
touchyng



touchyng these matters: godswillynge,  
wee will speake in another place.

On the otherside of VVarwyke-  
shyre, are the VVorcestershyremen,  
next to the Dobani, their Citie Vigor-  
nia, was of olde time called of the Ro-  
mans B R A N G O N I A, of y Britaynes  
to this daye Caer Vrangon, and of the  
Englishmen is comonly called VVor-  
cestre, and is builded at the East side of *Worcester.*  
Seuern. Where is to be noted, that  
all the greater Cities, that lie vpon  
the East shoare of the Riuer, Seuern,  
and Dee: were builded to resist the ir-  
rupsions of the Britaynes into Lhoegr,  
that is Englande: like as the Romans  
erected many notable Cities, on the  
West shoare of the Rhyne, to restraine  
the forcible inuasions of the Germans  
into Fraunce.

Adioyning vnto these are the Shrop-  
shyremen, whose auncient Citie is  
Vricouium, called afterwarde of the  
Englishmen VVrekecestre, and shoate *Wrox-*  
VVroxcestre, all raysted downe to the *cestre.*  
grounde in the Saxon war, from whose  
reliques foure miles of: lieth Salopia,

E.g.

the

## The Breuiarie

*Schreus-  
burie.*

the head Citie of all the shyre, notable  
for two Bridges, and almost compased  
with the Seuern. The same in olde  
time was called *Pengwern*, that is to  
say, the head of a place where Alders  
growe, and was the seate of the Kinges  
of Powyse, from whence the English  
name Schreusbury is deriued, although  
I remembre, that in auncient records,  
I read it termed Salopsbury, and Slo-  
pesbury. Our countrymen call it *Ym-  
wythig* at this day. Next after these are  
the Deuani, or Cheshyremen vpon the  
Riuer Dee, where as be certen Wells  
out of whose liquoz: very good, & pure  
White Salte is sodden.

Besides the Citie it selfe, famous for  
the Roman monumentes therein, which  
by reason that the Roman Legiōs win-  
tered there: is called by the Britaynes  
at this day *Caer Lheo ar ddowrdwy*, that  
is to say, the Citie of Legions, vpon the  
Riuer Dee, for difference sake betwixt  
that, and another of that name vpon the  
Riuer Osca. It appeareth out of An-  
toninus, that the same, in times paste  
was called in Latin *Deua*, of the riuer  
whiche

whiche wee terme *Dorwardwy*, to say,  
the water of Dee. The Englishmen  
call it Legancestre, and afterward clip-  
pyng the name shorter: called it Chester,  
and the Citizens doo glory, that they  
haue the body of Henry the fourth Em-  
perour, whome they affirme to haue  
yelded vp the Emppre, and haue betak-  
ken him selfe to an Hermites life.  
And so are they likewise perswaded of  
Herald, who was the last kynge of the  
Danish bloud.

Chester

More East from these are the Dor-  
uentani, now Derbishyremen, so ter-  
med of theyr cheif citie *Dwrguent*, whi-  
che is as muche to say, as, white Wa-  
ter. All these shires, and conuentes,  
with a great parte of V Vales, as farre  
as the renowned ditch of Hyng Offa,  
(of whiche wee will speake hereafter)  
made by the first kingedome of English  
Saxons in Britayne, which of the ryuer  
Merse was called the kyngedome of  
Mercij, or March.

Here now I cannot sufficientlye  
merueile, how V Volfangus Lazius, a  
man excellently learned, and very well

C.ij.

deserned

## *The Breuiarie*

deserued of all that be studious of antiquitie, in his greate worke of the Migration of nations, should be so much deceaued, as to say that the Mertij, or people of March, were Marcomanni, and y<sup>e</sup> their kynges Penda, Offa, with all the rest: reigned in the lower Germany. Weyng most euident in all histories, that there was neuer any such kyngdome there, and that these kynges & peoples, whom he affirmeth to haue dwelled in Germany: inhabited that country of Britayne, whiche wee now describe. Likewise, while he endeuoreth to lynke together, the discentes, and pedegrees of the Norman bloud of the kynges of England: he handleth them so confusely, & so far besides truth that it seemeth he neuer read, either the names, or order, or deedes of y<sup>e</sup> kinges: but it is rather likely, y<sup>e</sup> he learned the by hearesay of some babling vnlearned foole, that had no regarde of his good fame, or honestie. As a nother hath soone of late dayes, a man famously learned in the Mathematikes, in his Geographical chart of this Ilande.

And



And besides these, Hieromus Ruscillus,  
in his Ptolomæus lately printed at Ve-  
nice, while he goeth aboute to set forth  
new names, correspondent to the olde:  
confoundeth places an hundred miles  
distant one from another, namely Colchester, and VVynchester. *A foule*  
*error.* ~~Pei~~ther in other places at his gheasses any  
thyng more certayne, wherefore, I  
exhozte men not to trust him in this be-  
halfe. There remaineth the seventh,  
and last kyngedome of Saxons in Eng-  
lande, whiche they termed Nordan  
Humborum, because it standeth at  
the Northcoast of Humber. The  
same was afterwarde deuided into two  
kyngedomes, of the Deeres, and Ber-  
nices. The kyngedome of Deera, con-  
tayned all the country from Humber,  
and Trent: to the Riuer Tyssa. Ber-  
nicia, reached from Tyssa, to the Scot-  
tish Sea, whiche they call now Fyr-  
thew, the Britaynes terme this same  
Brennich, & the other Deisyr. The inha-  
bitantes of this region, especially south  
warde: are called Snotyngomenses, but  
now most cōmonly Notinghamshiremē.

## The Breuiarie

Next unto these are Yorkeshyrenen,  
who, of the Romans were called Bri-  
gantes, of whom Tacitus writeth thus.  
Petilius Cerealis, fought many batailles  
wherof some were not unbloudy, &  
gaynst the Citie of the Brigantes, which  
is reported to be the place of resorte to  
the whole populous prouince, and ob-  
tained a greate parte of the Brigantes,  
either by victoꝝ, or els by fight. All  
these, the liyng champion of the Scot-  
tysh name, Hector Boethius, sticketh,  
not to put into his Gallouidia, and to  
proue the same by argumentes, gather-  
ed out of Ptolomæus, and Tacitus.  
But how much Ptolomæus was deccai-  
ued, trustyng to the report of others, in  
describing the length, and bredth of pla-  
ces in Britayne: (for he writeth, that  
Scotland lieth south to the East, & that  
the farthest Promontorie therof is viij.  
degrees more Easterly, then any place  
of England, whiche in this paralelle do  
make aboute 240 miles, whiche is al-  
together vnttrue, seying Englands stan-  
deth more to the East, then Scotlands  
dothe,) is as cleare, as day light to all  
those

those that haue tasted of Cosmography.  
 But Ptolomæus is to be pardoned, be<sup>Ptolomæus</sup>  
 yug an Egyptian bozne, and excellent<sup>excused.</sup>  
 ly well learned in Mathematical, who  
 hath done the best he coulde, but not so  
 lish and impudent Boethius, bozne, and  
 brought by no farther of, then Scotlād.  
 He speaketh thus of Tacitus, that he  
 beyng a graue authoꝛ, affyrmeth, that  
 the Brigantes, were a Spanis h bzoode,  
 dwelling in a farre coꝛner of Britayne,  
 farther then any durst auouche, that at  
 his time the Britaynes had passed. **O**  
 impudent face, where aboute did Tac-  
 itus speake thus of the Brigantes?  
 He seemeth to deriue the Siluri, by a  
 colour from the Spanis h bzoode, be-  
 cause they lye ouer agaynst Spayne,  
 Gallouida, is farther from Spayne then  
 any Region of Englande, or VVales.  
 And that in Tacitus time, the Brigantes  
 were first knowne to the Romans: I  
 confesse it, but he findeth it not in Ta-  
 citus, and not mindesfull of him selfe,  
 (as it behoueth a lier to be) he calleth  
 not to remembrance, that he wrote in  
 another place, that Claudius the Empe-  
 rour,

## The Breuiary

Cities of  
the Bri-  
gantes.

Yorke.

rouer, adioyned also vnto his Emperre  
the Orchades, whiche lie beyonde Scot-  
land. But let vs bid saythlesse Hector  
a dieu, and let vs now also, see what the  
auncient writers haue writen of y<sup>e</sup> Bri-  
gantes. Ptolomæus, reciteth the Cities  
of Brigantes: Eboracum, Epiacum, Ca-  
latum, Bimonium, Caturactoniū, Rhi-  
godunum, Isurium, Olicana, w<sup>th</sup> others.  
All men know that Eboracum, is that  
Citie whiche the Britaynes call *Cær*  
*Efror*, the Englishmen *Euerwyke*, and  
now shorthe *Yorke*. Of the rest wee do  
but coniecture, as *Bimonium* to be *Bin-*  
*cestre*, *Calatum*, which *Antoninus*, and  
*Bede* call *Calcaria*: to be *Helicastre*. now  
*Tadcastre*. *Rhigodunum*: *Rippon*, and  
*Olicana*: *Hiligfex*. And that *Isurium* is  
called *Aldburg*. There was neuer any  
man y<sup>e</sup> dreamed, y<sup>e</sup> these Cities were in  
Scotland. But *Antonin<sup>9</sup>* ascribeth the  
to the Brigats, & placeth them in y<sup>e</sup> way  
whiche leadeth to London from y<sup>e</sup> Wally  
*Prætorium*, for y<sup>e</sup> there was a wally from  
the riner *Soluathianus*, to the mouth of  
*Tine*: al do knowe. I conclude therfore,  
y<sup>e</sup> it is impossible, that y<sup>e</sup> Brigants were  
euer



ever in Scotland. In so much, that the  
 remembrance of this name, remaineth  
 untill this day, amongst vs. For when  
 we see any man not duly obeing lawes  
 & commaundements, him we call *Chwa-*  
*ret Brigans*, that is to say, one that plai-  
 eth the Brigant. And like as they were  
 rebelles, agaynst the people of Rome:  
 so doth he contempne the lawes of Ma-  
 gistrates, and of Elders. And surely I  
 am of beleefe, y<sup>e</sup> all Decra, befoze time  
 was called Brigantia. Ptolomæus, pla-  
 ceth the Vernicones, and Taiazalos, be-  
 tweene the Riuer Tine, and Tweede.  
 This country alonely now, retayneth  
 the name of Northumberland, when al  
 the region befoze time, from that riuer,  
 to y<sup>e</sup> Scotish Sea: was called by y<sup>e</sup> name.  
 For there is no riuer in all Britayne y<sup>e</sup>  
 hath the name of Humber, but only y<sup>e</sup>  
 water, into whom many notable strea-  
 mes do flow. Wherby our freend M.  
 Leland, not w<sup>o</sup>ut good cause supposed y<sup>e</sup>  
 the same should be called *Aber*, whiche  
 amonge the Britaynes signifieth an  
 arme of the Sea, either swiftnesse, or  
 fall of any water, either into the Sea:  
 as

Northum-  
 berland.

## The Breuiarie

as *Aberconwy*, *Abertini*, *Abertowy*, that  
is to say, the mouth of Conway, *Tibius*,  
and *Tobius*: or into some great River,  
as *Aberhodni*, *Abergenenni*, to say the  
fall of *Hodnus*, and *Genennus* into *Olla*.  
Moreover, wee call mouthes, and en-  
trances of Rivers: *Aber*, without ad-  
dyng any thyng more thereto: as in  
*Carnaruan* shyre, between *Conouium*,  
and *Banchorium*, in the same maner,  
say I thinke *Aber*, to signifie as much  
as *Aetus* doth, whiche is the rage, fall,  
or force of Water, as is most agreeable  
with *Ptolomæus*. About these, were  
the *Damij*, whose cheife Citie *Anto-*  
*nius* maketh *Vandagora* to be, not far  
from the valley *Ostdam*, wherby I con-  
iecture, that they be those, whiche wee  
call now *Westmerland* shyremen.

*Westmer-*  
*land.*

The *Seigouij*, and *Otadeni* in times  
past, inhabited *Cumberland*. At the ve-  
rie brimme of the *Wallie*, standeth a  
most auncient citie, *Ptolomæus* calleth  
it *Lucopibia*: *Antoninus*, *Luguballia*,  
the *Britaynes*, and *Englishmen*, terme  
it *Caerloyl*, and it standeth in the *Fronti-*  
*tirs* of the *Novantes*. Not farre from  
this

this Citie, as Malmſburienſis reporteth, there was a Stone ſounde with this inſcription: In token of Marius victorie, whiche token of triumph: I ſuppoſe to haue bin erected by Meurigus, (whom ſome of the Romans haue termed more aptly Auiragus, other ſome Marius) in token that the Readſhankes were there vanquiſhed, Rodericus beyng theyr kyng, whiche at that ſeaſon, as the Saxons did, exerciſed Pyracie in our Seas, vntill at length one parte of them ſetled in Albania, and other in France. And it is wel knowne, that theſe countries, together with Gallouidia, ſo farre as the Riuer Cluda, vnto the yere of our Lorde 870, were in y<sup>e</sup> Britaynes poſſeſſion, at what time beyng by the Scottes, Danes, and Engliſhmen diſquieted, with many batayles, and in the ende their kyng Conſtantinus ſlayne, at Lochmaba in Anadra: they were enforced to returne into VVales to their countrymen, and byrning away the Engliſh Saxons: forcibly chalenged to them ſelues the greater parte of the country which lieth betwixt  
Conway

## The Breuiary

Conway, and the water of Dee, whiche they possessed, and there appoynted a kyngdome, whiche of the riuer Cluda, on whose shoare they dwelt: is of our countrypmen called *struteliyd*, of Marrianus Scotus coꝛruptly *Streadiylead* of the *V Vallanes*. They had many conflicts agaynst the kynges of England, as the same authoꝛ reporteth, untill at length their last kyng dyng at Rome: they submitted themselves to the princes of *Gwynedh*. This Marrianus, the chiefest *Hystoriographer* of his time: one of late hath caused to set foorth in *Printe*, being imperfect, and lackynge the better parte, of set purpose as him selfe confesseth, because of the ambiguitytie of the *British Hystorie*. In like maner *Sleydan*, while he turneth his abbridgement of *Froissard* into *Latine*, beyng too muche partiall to the *Frenchemen*: either ouerpasseth with silence the most noble & valiant deedes of the *Englishmen*: or varynge from his authoꝛ, reporteth them otherwys then *Froissard* hath wꝛitten. Wherefoꝛe me seemeth, that the sayinge of *Martial*



Martial the Poet verie well agreeth  
with them.

*That which now thou dost turne,  
O Fidentine: the booke is mine.  
But when thou turnest him ill:  
then he begins for to be thine.*

But this much by the way.

The laste of the Northumberland-  
shyremen, and almost of all *Lhoëgr*: fol-  
low the inhabitantes of Lancas hyre to  
be intreated of, whom the *Ryuer* cal-  
led of the Englishmen *Mersey*: deu-  
deth from the Kyngedome of March, *Kyngdome*  
of whom the kyngdome of March in *of March.*  
Englande was so called. It is scone  
prooued out of *Ptolomæus*, that these  
were called *Ordouici*, in olde time.

For the *Ordouici* (saith he,) lie more  
Southwest, then the *Brigantes* doo.

Since therefore, that *Yorke* hyre is the  
kyngedome of *Brigantes*: in bayne  
with *Boethius*, wee seeke them in  
Scotland, and muche more in North-  
folke with *Polydorus*.

Wherefore  
renouncing these fables: for my part,  
I am perswaded, that the *ORDOVICI*,  
are

## The Breuiary

A Citie.

are not only the Lancashyremen: but also the Deuani, or Cheshhyremen, and Shropshyremen, beyng recompted of Tacitus for a greate Citie. In this place I call a Citie as Cæsar doeth, an whole conuent, or kyngedome. For looke how many Cities there are: so many kyngedomes in olde time were in Britayne, whiche seuerally waging batayle agaynst the Romans: were all the sooner ouercummen. Amongst

Lancastre.

the Cities of these kingdomes: Ptolemaus reciteth Mediolanū, called now Lancastre. 'Mancunium as appeareth out of Antoninus: is called Māchestre.

Manchester

Their kyng in times past was Cataracus, whose fame was knowne aboue the Skies, who, the space of nine continuall yeres: very much molested the Romans with Warre, at length was taken by treason of a Woman, and led to Rome in triumphe. And Claudius the Emperour, deserved no lesse prayse for vanquishing Cataracus: then did Scipio for Syphax, or Lucius Paulus, for Perseus, as Tacitus writeth, two moste puissant kynges, brought home in shew

to the people of Rome.

And here can I not maruel enough  
what came in minde to that Boethius;  
not the Troiane, but the Scotte for.

Ah! what one was he, how farre  
from that same Hector's fore  
of the chaunged was, that in Achilles  
spoyle, came home before.

Impudently to affirme, that he was  
a Scot, seeing that there was no such  
nation at that time in the worlde. But  
if there were: it was so enfolded in  
darkenelle, that it was unknowne to  
the Romans, and Britaynes, or as Hay-  
mo Armenius writeth of a certain na-  
tion: it had so bleared the eyes of all  
peoples, and countries, that the Scots  
were inuisibly conuersant between the  
Romans, and Britaynes. Polydorus  
also writeth, that he was kynge of the  
Ordulace, when neither Tacitus, nor  
Ptolomæus mentioneth the same, but  
of the Ordouici. And Tacitus reporteth  
that he was not onely gouernour of the  
Ordouici: but also of the Siluri.

Ann. lib. 12

Which Siluri dwelled not in Scotland, *siluri.*

¶

but

## The Breuiarie

but in Southwales, as in another place it shalbe proued moze playnly. And I remember very well, that a litle yeres agoe, when I was in the frontiers of Shropshire with others, about certain businesse of my Lordes, the right honorable Erle of Arundell, where some parte of his inheritance lieth: I chaunced to fall into the view of a place, exceedingly well fortificed, both by nature, & art. The situation whereof, was vpon the toppe of an high hill, environed with a triple ditche of greate depth. There were. lxx. gates, not directly but a wholke the one agaynst the other, and on three sides, steepe headlonge places, and compassed with threewaters, on the left hande with Colun, or Clun, on the right with Themis, which our countrymen call Tenidia, and accessible, but on the one side therof.

These thinges when I beheld: I vnderstoode by the inhabitants that this place was called Caer Caradoc, that is to say, the citie Caradoc, and y there haue bin many fierce battayles fought there, agaynst a certaine kyng called Caradoc  
who



who at last was vanquished, and taken  
of his enemies. For our countrymen call  
not only walled Cities, & towne, but  
also al maner places which are entren-  
ched, and walled: by y name Caer, as I  
wil proue after ward by example of ma-  
nie, & diuers places of V Vales. Where-  
fore, whē I perceaued y this place was  
within the confines of the Siluri, & the  
Ordouici, (for it is scarce two miles di-  
stant from Colun, or Clun castle, which is Colun ca-  
the patrimony & enheritance of y most  
noble and auncient family of Fytz A-  
lanes in England:) & that it so agreed in  
al points w the description of Tacit<sup>us</sup>, y  
nothing could be wanting: I dare bold-  
ly affirme, y this is the very selfe same  
place, in which Ostorius cōtended with  
Cataracus in bataile, & vanquished him,  
from whence flyng, & puttyng himself  
in trust to the faith, & creditie of Carti-  
mandua, the queen of Brigantes: was by  
her betrayed. Moreover, y name of Ca-  
taracus is at this day so peculier to the  
welshmen: that many princes, & noble  
mē, ar called by y name, amongst whom,  
at y time, Trahernus y son of Caradoc,

## The Breuiarie

Stuarts.

ruled Northwales: Fleanchius; (as the Scots say) sonne to Banguho, after that kynge Macabzeus had slayne his father: by flight escaped into Wales, on whose daughter by secret accesse, (but infortunate, and miserable to the parentes) he begat VValter, who was the first of the Stuarts in Scotland, that was ofrenowned from whom, vnto this day, the kynges of Scotland doo vaunt themselves to haue descended. But I suppose it more likely, that he whom they report to be the nephue of Trahernus the Scot, bozne of his daughter, and his father a Scot, in Northwales, (a thing much disagreeynge from the truth) rather to be one of Trahernus otone children, whiche by Gryffine, sonne vnto Conane, together with Caradoc, Gryffine, and Meylere Rywallonis sonnes: was vanquished, and slayne. And that this VValter escaped by flight into Scotland, and there attayned to greate honour. And this can be no great fraude: or disgracyng to y name of the Stuarts, that they are descended from the blood of the most noble, and antique Britissh kynges

kynges, from whiche also most honorable famely: the same Owen Tudor, grandfather to king Henry the seventh of that name kyng of England: lineally descended by the Fathers side, as we wil declare in our description of VVales, and not from any meane, or base degree, as false, and impudent Meyerus a Flemmyng, sticketh not to affirme.



**N**OW that wee haue The description  
 wandred ouer all Eng-  
 land, called LHOEGR: of Scots  
 let vs next in order proceed  
 to the seconde Region of Britayne, which of our countrymen is called Albania, of the inhabitants Scotland. This same in olde time was of the Romans called the seconde Britayne. For Sextus Ruffus reciteth fīue Provinces of Britayne, *Maxima Caesariensis*, which I doe take to be *Maxima* that part of Britayne, whiche by Iulius *Caesariensis* Caesar was made tributary to the Romans, to wit: Kent, the Kyngedome of Southsaxons, and the Region of *Atrebatibus*.

## The Breuiarie

erabates. The second is Flauia, which by like coniecture, being therto moned, I suppose to be that, which by Vespasian, who descended of y family Flauia: was by him set vpon, and subdued, that is to say, the Ile of Wight, which after ward was made part of y VVest Saxons king dome. The thirde, I iudge to haue bin termed by y name of the first Britayne, which lieth south from the Thames to the Vally, or Trench. The fourth being the lesse, and the second Britayne: compriseth Scotland. It remayneth then of necessitie, y VVales be containd vnder the name of Valētia, which maketh by the first prouince. Howbeit Ammianus, writeth, that, that prouince which by Theodosius, captayne to Valentiniā was taken, when he had drizen thence the Readshankes, and Scots: was then of the Emperours name called Valentia. And that the Britaynes inhabited these prouinces: both our chone, and the Roman writers haue left in memorie. Neither was there euer any writer of name, that made mention either of Scots, or Readshankes before Vespasian's time,

*Valentia.*



time, aboute the yere of our Lordes incarnation: thre score and twelue, at what time Meurigus, or Maus, or Arviragus reigned in Britayne. For our Cronicles do report of a nation, which lined by Piracie & rouryng on the Sea, cummyng soorth of Sucuia, or Norway, haupnge one Rhythercus to their captainie, and landed in Albania, wastying all the country with robbying, and spoyling so farre as Caerleyl, where he was discomfited and slayne by Meurigus, & a greate many of his men also, & those which escaped: fled to their shippes, and so conueyed them selues into the Orchades, and the Isles of Scotland, where they quietly abode a greate whyle.

They call them *Phichtiaid*, that is to say: Phichtiani in their mother tongue, and so are they likewise called in the Scottissh, and in their owne tongue.

Wherefore, it is not likely, y they were so called of the Romans, for paynting of their bodies, since they were called by y name, before y they were euer knowne to the Latines. Neither were thei these: but the Britaynes, of whom Caesar, and  
F. iij. others

## The Breviarie

Glas.

others do report, that they were wont to  
paynt theyr bodies blew with Woad,  
that they might appeare the more ter-  
rible to their enemies. And with us at  
this day (which seemeth to argue ant-  
quitie) blew couler is called Glas, by  
whiche name also that Herbe not alto-  
gether unlike a Plantayne, very well  
knowne now to Marchants: is called.  
Besides all this, the Romans whiche  
first made mention of this people: ter-  
med them not Picti, but Pictones.

These as I have sayd before, after  
that they had taken hart of grasse, and  
were growen to some powler: out of  
these flaudes in theyr litle Leathern  
Boates, such as our Fythermen do use  
now a dayes: alonge Scotland were  
wont to rabbe and spoyle Shephardes,  
and Husbandmen. Untill that aboute:  
the yere of our Lorde. 290. when the  
Romans and Britaynes were bothe en-  
combred with civile warres, for y pur-  
ple robe whiche Carausius woare, and  
after him Allectus: they entred gene-  
rally into Cathanesia, and Caledonia,  
and dringng thence the British sheap-  
heards

heardeſ, and heardſmen, and callinge  
 vnto them the Gatheli, out of Ireland,  
 whiche are now called the Scots: were  
 ſo bolde as to prouoke the Britaynes in  
 open warre. For the Scots come of  
 the Iriſh broode, as they them ſelues, *Scots ori-*  
 and others do know very well, and are *ginal.*  
 termed amongſt our countrymen by  
 the ſame name, to wit: Gwydhyl, which,  
 as they owne Hyſtozies doo teſtifie:  
 was the moſt auncient name of that na-  
 tion. And that the ſame nation came  
 forth of Cantabria, now Biſcaya, & paſ-  
 ſed ouer the Sea into Ireland, and there  
 choſe them a place of abode: both ours,  
 and their owne wziters haue leſte in  
 memorie. But by what cauſe, or occa-  
 ſion they were called Scots, truly I doe  
 not know. For I doe quite reiect the  
 Aegyptian Fables of Scots. And the *Scota.*  
 ſelfe ſame language, and the very ſame  
 maners, and behauior with the Iriſh-  
 men, and that they be called of the Bri-  
 taynes by one name: declareth ſuffici-  
 ently, that they came from thence.  
 For the Southernmen of them are not  
 true Scots, but bozne, and begotten ra-  
 ther

## *The Breuiary*

ther of Englishmen, toherof a greute  
numbre, syinge at the cummyngs of  
William Duke of Normandy: depor-  
ted into Scotlande, and doo boaste to  
this day, y they come of Englishmen,  
tohere as they, and the Englishmen,  
conmyte the other Scots but rude, and  
barbarous.

These nations, as I say, untill the  
Honorius came to the Empyre, whiche  
was aboute the yere of the Lorde some  
hundred, and thwentie: molested the  
North parte of Britayne w<sup>th</sup> incurssions,  
and robberies, at whiche time, haupng  
called a power out of Ireland to helpe  
them (as Gyl das, and Bede do auouch)  
vnder conducte of Reuda: established  
them selues a kyngdome, in the West  
parte of Albania. But the Redd hanks  
possessed the East region, toheras first  
they made swarre agaynst the Romans,  
and the Britaynes, and afterwarde with  
the Englishmen, and Danes, sometime  
they were confederate, sometime they  
swarred diuersly, untill aboute the yere  
of our Lorde eight hundred and fortye:

all



all the Readshankes were destroyde by  
Kennethus kinge of Scottes, in somuch  
that their name, and kyngedome ceased  
to be any longer in Britayne. Whose  
country the Scottes added vnto theyr  
owne, whiche to this day is renowned  
in Britayne.

This much I had to say of the Scots  
and Readshankes, according to the verity  
of the hystory. Nowbeit I know well,  
how Boethius, a most bayne reporter  
of Fables, impudently affirmeth, that  
they reigned in Britayne, three hundred  
yeres before Christe was borne. And  
he seineth, that there were so many  
kinges, so many warres, by them most  
valiently waged agaynst the Romans,  
so many holseme lawes and statutes in  
Britayne by them instituted: as neither  
Lucian in his Fabulous narrations, nei-  
ther the authoꝝ of the booke of Amadis  
of Gaule, nor wittie ARIOSTVS  
in his Orlando Furioso, haue euer com-  
mended vnto vs in Fables. But to the  
intente that I may set forth the most  
beastly man in his colours, & that the  
sleight,

## The Breviarte

fleight, and subtilty wherwith he endeavourereth to bleare all mens eyes, may be displayed: I will briefly touche certayne of his most vayne trifles, & suche as all men of wit, and vnderstandyng may easely perceane to be starke lies. And here I let pas Aegyptian fables, and of the stocke and race of Scottissh kynges in Britayne, befoze Cæsars comyng. Where he affyrmeth, that Cæsar, was vanquished by the Scots, and fled out of Britayne. Who afterwarde sent Ambassadors vnto the Scots, and Read Thanks, to request their frendship, and that at last he conducted his Roman armie in to the Forrest Caledonia. Also that Augustus sent his messengers vnto Metellus, kyng of Scots to entreate him for peace. Whereouer he maketh Cataracus a Britaine, and sonne to kyng Cynobellinus (as Dion a most famous authoꝝ reporteth) Kyng of Scotland. He sticketh not to avouch that the Brigantes, Siluri, and Ordowici, were Scots. He sheweth how dangerous the expedition was of Claudius the Emperour, and describeth greates warres

warres betweene him, and Canus the  
 kynge of the Orchades. He writeth that  
 Voadicia, the most renowned queene  
 of Iceni, whose valient deedes agaynst *Voadicia.*  
 the Romans: Tacitus, and also Dion  
 haue made knowne to the world: Veu-  
 sius Earle of Brigantes, Cartimandua  
 the Queene, were all Scots. And final-  
 ly, there is no one thinge, wherein the  
 Romans, or Britaynes, behaued them-  
 selues contragiously, or wysely in Bri-  
 tayne: which this monstre doth not as-  
 cribe vnto his fayned Scots, and whiche  
 at that time were vnknowne to the  
 world. And he hath not only transcri-  
 bed the minde: but also whole senten-  
 ces, and orations of Tacitus, into his  
 booke, alwaies changynge the names  
 of nations, and citie, like a malicious  
 falsifier, with out al shame, or honestie.  
 He sayth Caesar, & Tacitus wrote these  
 thinges of the Readshankes, and those  
 of the Scots, & that these nations made  
 suche, and so many warres, when as  
 in deede, the names of Scots, or Read-  
 shankes, are not at all to be founde in  
 these most noble writers.

And

## *The Breuiary*

And truly, it is not like, that Caesar, being a very wise gentleman, when he had thoroughly learned the state, & manners of the Britaynes, and Irishmen: would with silence haue overpassed the names of the Scots, and Readshankes, specially hauinge sent Embassadors vnto their kynges. Neither is it probable, that Tacitus, a famous man, and very expert in the state of Britayne, and other countries, when he describeth the expeditions of Agricola his father in lawe in to Britayne, and as it were do poynteth forth the Sheyres, Peoples, Portes, and Riuers of that region by their proper names, & maketh mention of a certeine Isle of Ireland, taken by Agricola: knew not also the names of Scots, and Readshankes, with whom Boethius sayneth he waged that warre, when as in every place he seemeth to cal v inhabitants of Albion, Britaynes. And it had stood much more with Agricolas honour, being a worthy man, whom Tacitus also by his woorkes commendeth to make more noble, to haue subdued vnknownen nations, and such



as lead on mans fleath (such as it shalbe  
 prooued, that the Scots were, long time  
 after) rather then the Britaynes, which  
 were sufficiētly knowne to þ Romans.  
 Also Dion, a man which had byn Con-  
 sul, and familiar with Seuerus the Em-  
 perour, and vnto him dearly beloued,  
 whilst he declareth his expedition into  
 Britayne at large: not once speaketh of  
 the Scots, or Readshankes, beyng very  
 well knowne to all men, that he con-  
 ueyed all his force and power into Al-  
 bania, or Scotland. For, quoth Dion, the  
 Meati, & Caledonij, two diuerse kindes  
 of Britaines: revolted from the Romans,  
 and Seuerus rallying together his sol-  
 diers: commaunded them to inuade theyr  
 countrie, and kill all that euer they  
 met, and thus he charged them in these  
 wordes.

*Let none escape your hands a way,  
 nor cruell bloudy broyle.*

*No tender impe shough in her wombe  
 the dame ther with do royle:*

*Let him not scape a woful death.*

When Seuerus came into Caledoniae  
 he fought neuer a battell, neither sawe  
 he

## *The Breviary*

he any power of his enemies in a  
nelle, and so passing throughout all his  
enemies land, having not lost in fight,  
but by water, and hunger, fiftie thou  
sand men: returned unto his fellows.  
If the Scots had bin in Britayne at that  
time: the reporter herof, being a freem,  
neither after him Herodian, who in suf  
ficient longe discourse hath set forth  
that viage: would have defrauded an  
Emperour so ambitious, and thirsty of  
honour, as Sever<sup>s</sup> was, of his due praise.  
Wherefore it is as evident as noone  
dages, that at this time, whiche was a  
bout two hundred and two yeres after  
the incarnation of our Lorde: the Scots  
had no seat in Britayne. Duer, and be  
sides at this, neither Eutropius, neither  
Spartianus, neither Capitolinus, nei  
ther Lampridius, neither Vopiscus, nor  
Aurelius victor, who have all written  
the expeditions, and warres of the Ro  
man Emperours in Britayne: have in  
any place made mention of y<sup>e</sup> Scottish,  
or Redshank name.

Although therefore, I suppose that  
these arguments are sufficient, to im  
proue,

prooue, and condemne the meere trifles of Boethius: notwithstandinge I will lightly touche two of his Hystories, which by the author are set forth at large enough, with woordes a foote and an halfe longe. But I pray you,

When ye be let to looke: your laughter  
(freends) you would refraine.

In the seconde booke of his fables: he writeth, how that Ptolomæus Philadelphus, kynge of Aegypt, sent forth his oratours vnto Reutha, kynge of Scots, that by the view taken, and report of his neare countrymen, namely such as had come lyneally from the Egyptians: he might vnderstand the situation, and forme of the countrie, together with the conditions, and maners of the people, to y intent that he might set downe the same in his woork of Cosmographie, whiche he had then in hand. Whiche oratours beyng right courteously intertayned: were afterward led through all the regions, and townes of Scots, and Readshankes, at last beyng largely rewarded: returned into Aegypt.

G.

deede

## *The Breviarte*

deede of a Gentleman, but moſte un-  
thankfull Ptolomæus, and unmindeſul  
of ſo great rewards. Who, after that he  
had ſent his Embaſſadours into coun-  
tries ſo farre diſtant hath left no ſhire,  
yea almoſt no towne in all Britayne in  
that worthy worke of his unſpoken  
of, (whiche was ſet forth, not by the  
Kynge, but longe time after by another  
Ptolomæus Pheludeniſis, a Philoſopher  
very well learned) onely his welbe-  
loued coſins the Scots, and Readſhāks:  
he hath leſte raked vp in their ſtone  
darkeneſſe, neither once vouchſaned in  
his booke, wherein he made a moſt per-  
fect deſcription of all Albania, to ex-  
preſſe ſo muche as their names. Say  
rather Boethius, it is a ſinne to beleue,  
that ſuche a lying, when he had ſent thi-  
ther his Legates, and recited all the  
Cities and people of Albania: to haue  
bin ignorant of the nations name, and  
in deſcribunge the ſituation of the Re-  
gion, ſo to haue varied from the trueth.  
For he, whiche ſette forth that noble  
worke, aboute the yere of our redemp-  
tion one hundred and ſortie, appeareth  
in



in no place to speake of the Scottes, and  
Readshankes, which at that time were  
vnknownen to the worlde.

This beyng omitted: let vs come to  
the second Fable, wherein (gentle rea-  
der) whether I shal moue thee to laugh-  
ter, or lothsomnesse: I am vncertayn.  
He writeth that one Gyllus vsurped by *Gyllus.*  
force the kyngedome of Scotland, be-  
fore the commynge of Cæsar into Bri-  
tayne, who after that he had committed  
many cruell deedes: at length by Eue-  
nus the lawfull heyre, one Cadallus be-  
yng captayne, was in Ireland vanqui-  
shed in blouddie fight, and afterwarde,  
slayne. Of this slaughter, by reason that  
the Irishmen, were afflicted, w<sup>th</sup> the force  
& armes of the Albion Scots: the Poete  
Claudianus, & other writers, haue en-  
treated. Wherby he maketh the noble  
poete Claudian<sup>9</sup> which liued vnder Ho-  
norius, 410. yeres after the incarnate  
word: author of y<sup>e</sup> Scottish war against  
Gyllus, which vnto him seemeth no in-  
conuenience, who, in other places most  
impudently fathereth his follies, & fa-  
bles vpon Cæsar y<sup>e</sup> Dictator, & Tacitus.

## The Breuiarie

Gyldo.

In very deede, Claudianus hath written of the Gyldonicum warre made in Africk by Masticelis, brother to Gyldo, cheistaine therin, and of the expedition, which Honorius tooke in hande against the brother that rebelled.

But I besech you my freend Hector, tell me whether you affirme this geare in iest, or in good earnest: that thereby wee may iudge of the residue: or whether that you thought you could deceane all men with your lies: This Gyldo was a Goth, no Scot, the warre was in Africk, not in Ireland, This visibie tyzanne liued in the yere of our Lorde 398. but they feyned & inuisibie Gylus: is deuised to haue flourished. 400. yeres before.

Drwydes.

Besides these insulse, and vnsauored lies: he affirmeth that all the knowledge, and learnynge of the Drwydes, came first vnto the Scots, when as it playnely appeareth vnto suche, as are exercised in the reacyng of Hystories, that Phylosophy, and the liberal sciēces were knowen to the Celtæ, and Britaynes longe before they were to the Greekes

Greekes, and Latines. But as touchyng  
the holosome lawes, & institutes, whiche  
he falsely attributeth vnto the Scots:  
vnto those whiche reade Solinus, and  
Mela, depayntyng sooꝝth the maners,  
and nature of the Irishmen: the truth  
will appeare. Likewise out of S. Hierom.  
rome, whom wee may better credite  
then Boethius, it is euident, that at his  
time, that is as muche to say, as, in the  
yere of our Loꝝde. 400. the Scots were  
accustomed to eate mans flesh. For,  
(saith he) what shall I say of other na-  
tions, when as I my selfe beyng but a  
yonge man, saw in Fraunce Scottes,  
whiche lead on mans flesh. And when  
as they chance to finde in the wooddes,  
any heards of Hogges, also any dꝛoues  
of catayle oꝝ beastes: they vse to cut of  
the buttockes of the Heards men, and  
keepers, and the Pappes of women, ac-  
comptyng those partes for a most deli-  
cate dish. These Scots, as though they  
followed Platoes cōmon wealth: haue  
no peculiar wiues of their owne, but  
as their lechery moueth them (saith he)  
runne lasciuiously about, after the ma-  
ner

## The Breuiarie

ner of beastes. This much S. Hierome,

Since therfore, it is certainly prooued out of this true authoꝝ, that they were so barbarous at his time: it is not like, that so many hundred yeres before as Boethius doth sayne, they were ruled with so many good lawes, and hold some institutes. Neither doo I, for my part, write this, to the intent I woulde detract any thinge from the Scottish gloꝝy, in so much as I know very well that this nation, after that it had departed from barbarousnesse, and embraced Christian religion, and obeyed lawes, and rightes precisely like other people: was so firmlye ioyned in league of friendship with our Britaynes: that we reade, how in many warres, th'one nation ayded the other. I acknowledge also, y many thinges haue bin by them doone both wisely, & baliently in Britayne, Fraunce, and Italy, and that the Englishmen, howbeit a stronge nation, seldome assayed the Scots in war, but y they were alwaies readie with al their force, to ioyne with them in battayle, which is no signe of a cowardly, or hart



lesse people. But I write this only to  
this entent, & the truth of y<sup>e</sup> hystory may  
be knowne, and y<sup>e</sup> the Scots themselves  
may contemne this fabler, & hold them  
selues contented w<sup>th</sup> this, that together  
with y<sup>e</sup> Saxons, Frenchmen, & Englishe-  
men, most noble natiōs: they were first  
knowne to the Roman world. And now  
let vs see what substantiall, & approued  
writers, whom bothe wee, & they must  
credit: haue transported to memorie  
touchyng the Scots, and Readshankes.

The first therfore, of the Romans, so  
far as I know: Mamertinus in his Pa-  
negyricus, called Maximinian<sup>us</sup>, maketh  
mention of the Readshankes, by these  
wordes. And truly, not like as there is  
but one name of Britayne, so should the  
losse be but smale to the cōmonwealth,  
of a lande so plentifull of corne, so flow-  
rishing with numbers of pastures, so  
flowynge with riuers of metalles, so  
gaynefull for reuenewes, so welbeset  
with hauens, so wide in circuit. Which  
when Cesar, first of y<sup>e</sup> Romans, & the be-  
ginner of this your name entred into:  
woate y<sup>e</sup> he had founde another world,

## *The Breviarie*

supposing it to be so bigge : that it seemed not to be compassed with the Ocean, but rather to compass the Ocean about. But at that time Britayne was nothinge furnished with shippes for Warre by Sea, and the Romans, after the Punick, and Asiatick warres: had lately bin busied agaynst Pyrats, & afterward by the Mithridaticke fight: was very well practised by Sea, and Lande. Besides, this nation was then but rude, and the Britaynes being accustomed but only to the Readshankes, and Irishmen their enemies, as yet but halfe naked: soone yelded vnto the Roman armes, and ensignes, that Caesar almost in all that expedition, coulde vaunt him self but of this owne thing, that he had sayled vpon the Oceane. He affirmeth, that the Britaynes only dwel in an Iland, and termeth them Hibernenses, who afterwarde were called Scots. Also another Panegyricus vnto Constantinus the Emperour, speaketh of the Readshankes, called Pictones, as followeth. For neither he (speaking of his father Constantius) after such, and so

*Hibernenses.*

so many notable actes, whiche he hath  
done, vouchsaueth to get, not only the  
wooddes, and Marises of the Calidones  
and other Pictones: but neither Ireland  
which lieth nigh, neither the farthest  
Tyle, neither yet the fortunate Ilands,  
if there be any suche. Thus farre the  
Panegiricus.

This he wrote aboute the yere af-  
ter Christe was boꝛne three hundred &  
twentie, at what time it seemeth, that  
the Pictones, or Readshankes beganne  
first to inhabite the farthermost partes  
of Scotland.

After him Ammianus Marcellinus, *Lib. 20.*  
first of the Latines: made mention of  
the Scots, in the yere of our saluation  
364. In the tenth Consulship of Con-  
stantius, and the third of Iulianus, when  
as in Britayne, by excursion and brea-  
kynge forth of the Scots, & Readshankes,  
beyng wilde nations, peace beyng bro-  
ken: the places about nigh to the fron-  
tirs were spoyled. And afterwarde in  
the life of Valentinian, and Valens, he  
sayeth. At this time, as though alarme  
were sounded throughout all y Roman  
*Lib. 26.*

G. v. domini.

## The Breuiary

Lib. 27.

cc dominions: the most fierce, and savage  
cc nations arose, & forcibly invaded their  
cc neare neighbours. The Alemanni, or  
cc Almaynes spoiled y<sup>e</sup> countrie of France,  
cc and Rhetia together. Sarmatæ: the  
cc Ponnoniæ, and the Quadi, now Bohe-  
cc mans: The Readshankes, Saxons, Scots,  
cc and Attacotti: much molested the Bri-  
cc taynes. And afterwarde. At that time  
cc the Readshankes beyng divided into  
cc two nations, Deucalidonæ, and Vedu-  
cc riones, also the Attacotti, a very war-  
cc like nation, and the Scots wandring  
cc vncertainely about here, and there: wa-  
cc sted, and spoiled very much. And as for  
cc the coastes of Gallia, they were spoiled  
by Frenchmen, and Saxons, &c. Here-  
by it appeareth, in what darkenesse the  
Scottish state is drowned. For Boe-  
thius, in no place maketh mention of  
the Attacotti, who appeare by this au-  
thour to haue dwelled in Albania, and  
to haue bin of the Scottishe race.  
Wherefore it is most likely, that a li-  
tle before that time, the Scottes, and  
Attacotti, (who afterward vanished in-  
to the name of the Scots) fourth of Ire-  
land,



land, and from the Hebrides, the Read-<sup>Hebrides,</sup> shankes out of the Orchades, whereas they lurked befoze, by one consent entered into Albania, and there prouoked by warre the Romans, and Britaynes, & that they departed out of the field some time conquerers, and sometimes conquered. For shortly after, Ammianus reporteth, that after that these nations were by Theodosius, a valiant captain vnder Valentinian vanquished, and driven out of the Roman prouince: they were at quiet. And this can be no disparagement, but rather a greate glorie to the Scottish nation, that rather at that time, then befoze that, forcibly agaynst the Romans will, they planted them seates in Britayne. Whiche is proued not out of bayne, and fabulous wryters, such as is Boethius, and other suche like: but out of substantiall authors, and such as doo very wel know the state of Britayne.

After all these Claudianus a Poete, singularly learned, in diuers places maketh mention of these nation, as for example, of the Getick warre:

## The Breuiarie

A power also there came, against the  
farthest Britaynes bent,  
Which bridled hath the Scots so fierce,  
and notes with iron brent  
Then sayling: reads, whilst Readshanks  
bloud, and breath is spent.

And in his Panegyricus to Honorius  
The nimble Moores hath he and Pictes  
So termed by name full true  
subdude, and he the Scots with blade  
at random did pursue.

And of the fourth Consulship of  
Honorius.

Were wet with Saxons slayne.  
The Orchades, and Island eke  
Was hot with Readshanks hayne.  
And frozen Island eke, dead heapes  
of Scotshmen wept amayne.

Who did ever set forth more plain-  
ly, the natural countrie of both nationes.  
For he sheweth how Readshanks came  
from Thule, that is to say Ilandes of  
the North, and the Scots but lately out  
of Ireland. And in another place, in his  
Panegyricus: Britayne speaketh vnto  
Scilico.

Thule.

And

of Britayne. Fo. 47

And me (she saith) with countries neare  
about who was destroyd

Almost: defenced well hath Stilico.

When Irlands soyle on euery syde

The Scots doo mooue, and seas

With noysom sayles doo some about.

By whose helpe now it is,

that scottish force I doo not doubt,

Ne doo I dread the Picts, &c.

Hereby it appeareth manifestly, that  
at this time, y is to wit, the yere of our  
saluation. 410. the Scots possessed no  
certayne place in Britayne, but many  
times vsed to make irruptions out of  
Ireland, and by litle and litle subdued  
the North partes of the Ilande, and at  
length hauyng driuen thence the inha-  
bitants: established their kingedome  
there, vnder Valentinian the yonger,  
the yere of God incarnate: 444. whe  
as now the Romans had lesse of the  
charge, and care of Britayne.

This much I had breifly to say, tou-  
chyng the originall of the Scots, and  
Readshankes. Now I will addresse my  
selfe, to the description of Albania or  
Scotland:

## The Breuiary

*Albania.*

Scotland. It is seperate from England by the Riuer Twede, the hyll Cheuiot, and certayne litle Riuers runnyng dowe into the chanell Soluathianus.

The first people whiche come to hand: are Gallouidiani, of olde time called by the Romans, NOVANTES, and not Brigantes, as wee haue shewed before. Ptolomæus called their citie Leucopibia,

*Caërleil.*

whiche wee terme now Caërleil, & standeth in the entrance of both kyngedomes. Next vnto these were the Gadini, nigh the riuer Glota, which some doo better call *Cluyda*, howbeit, that name, by reason of the proprietic of the tongue: is sometime pronounced *Glu-yda*, wherby grew that error of calling it Glot. Upon this Riuers side: sometime there stode a noble Citie of the Britaynes, called *Caër Alchuyd*, or *Archuyd*, that is to say: a Citie standyng vpon *Cluyda*, whiche is now of y Scots called Dounbritton, bycause it was restored agayne by the Britaynes, aboute the yerc of our saluation. 800.

*Glota.*

Above these, towards the East Sea, lieth a region, which now is called *Ladonia*,



donia, and Mercia, March, but in times  
past Breunicia, and of the Pictes, called  
also Readshankes: *Pictlandia*. The  
Mæatare are placed here by Dion. For  
(sayth he) the Mæatare dwelle beyonde the  
wall, vnto the Caledonij. Ptolomæus  
laieth the Vacomagi beyonde Tueda.  
This limityng wall (as Spartianus re-  
porteth) was first builded by Adrianus  
the Emperour, fourescore myles in  
length. And Capitolinus is authoz, that  
Antoninus erected another made of  
Turfs, between the Britaynes. And  
last of all, y<sup>e</sup> Seuerus, by a trenche which  
was cast from Sea, to Sea: deuided the  
Roman prouince from y<sup>e</sup> other Britains  
all men do generally agree. Whereby  
our countrymen call it *Mur seuerus*, that  
is to say: Seuerus wall, and in another  
place *Gual seuerus*, Seuerus vally, at this  
day. In this region standeth Edēburge, *Edenburge*  
the seat of the kinges of Scotland, some  
time builded by Eboracus kyng. of Bri-  
taynes called also *Castle Mynydd agnes*, y<sup>e</sup>  
is to say: y<sup>e</sup> castel of S. Agnes hils after-  
ward the Castel of Virgins. The water  
there which is now called Forthca, was  
called

## *The Breuiary*

called the Picticum Sea, and afterward  
the Scottish Sea, and thus farre stret-  
ched the kyngedome of Northumber-  
land. Tacitus calleth the same Bodo-  
tua, howbeit Polydorus, so termeth the  
Riuer Lewinus, whiche out of the lake  
Lomundus: floweth into Cluyda.  
For (saith he) Glota, and Bodotua two  
diuers armes of the Sea, runnyng forth  
a greate length: are kept a sunnre with  
a narrow peece of grounde. Therefore  
Bodotua floweth not into Glota, nei-  
ther is it any riuer, but an arme of the  
Sea, therefore it cannot be Lewinus by  
any meanes. Beyond these armes of  
the Sea: dwelled the Caledonij, the  
most nobliest nation of Albania, where  
now the inlande Scots inhabite. At  
the East parte was Horestia, now An-  
gusia, Fisa, and Mernia. At the VVest:  
were the Epidij, and moze towards the  
North, the Creoni. And after these the  
Canouaci, where now Lennosia, & Ar-  
gadia, and Lorna are. The Carini pos-  
sessed Loguhabria, the Logi: Strathna-  
uernia: And at the other Sea coast, the  
Cauti: Morauia, and Rofsia. And the  
Corna-

Cornabij, which are farthest of al, inhabited Sutherlandia, and Cathanisia.

And wheras Boethius writeth, that in the time of Claudius the Emperour, the Morau came by an whole Hauie into Scotland: it is most false, as appeareth in Hystories. For the nation of the Slaui wherof the Morau tooke theyr beginning: was altogether unknowne to the world, vntil the time of the Emperour Mauritius, aboute the yere of our lord. 600. The Marcomanni also, and the Quadi: inhabited those places, whiche afterward, the yere of our Lord. 900. beyng vnder Arnulphus: began by Zuentebaldus kyng of the SLAUI, to be called the kyngdome of Morauia.

Beyonde Scotlande, in the Germane Oceane: are the Ilandes called Orchades. And on the other side of Albania, in the sea Verginium, which the Britaynes call Norweridh, as who should say the Irishe Sea, from whence I coniecture that the antique name Verginium was deriued: lie the Iles Hebrides, in nūbre

## The Breuiarie

*Eubonia.*

two and fortye, of others called Eubonia. The Ile of Anglica is none of these, as I will shew in another place.

*Ireland.*

And not far hence lieth Ireland, an Iland also, whiche our countrymen call *Ywerdho*, the inhabitants *Verni*.

*Wherby*, in my opinion, they do farre better, which terme it *Iuernia*, as *Me-la*, and *Iuuenal* in his seconde Satyre, or *Ierna*, as *Claudianus*, and *Dionysius*, rather then *Hibernia*, now Ireland.

The Britaynes, and Scots doo call the inhabitantes by one name, *Gwyddhyl*.

¶ The description  
of Wales

**H**us hauynge ended the description of Scotland, with y<sup>e</sup> Ilandes lying thereabout: let vs now procede to wales, the third part of Britayne. The same is deuided frō *Lhoegr*, y<sup>e</sup> is England: by the Riuer *Seuern*, & *Dee*, and on every other side is environed by the *Verginiū*, or Irish Oceane. And it was called *Cambria*, as our *Chronacles* doo report of *Camber*, the thynde sonne of *Brutus*, like as *Lhoegr* of *Locrinus*, and *Albania* of *Albanactus* his other sonnes also. This same only,

*Cambria.*

with



With Cornwall, a most auncient countrey  
of Britaynes: enioyeth as yet y<sup>e</sup> olde in-  
habitants. The welshmen vse the Bri-  
tish tongue, and are the very true Bri-  
taynes by birth. And although some doo  
write, y<sup>e</sup> VVales doth not stretch forth  
on this side the Riuer Vaga, or VVye:  
this can be no fraud to vs. For we haue  
taken in hand to describe Cambria, and  
not VVallia, Wales, as it is now cal-  
led by a new name, and vniacquaynted  
to the welshmen. In Northwales, the  
welshmen, keepe their olde boundes.  
But in Southwales: the Englishmen  
are come ouer Seuern, and haue posses-  
sed al the lande between it, and VVye.  
So that al Herefordshyre, & the Forest  
of Deane, and Glocestreshyre, & a great  
part of worcestershyre, & Schreupshyre  
on this side Seuern: are inhabited by  
Englishmen, at this day.

These regions, w<sup>ch</sup> certayne corners  
of Fluitenshyre, and Denbyghshyre,  
were sumtime vnder y<sup>e</sup> kings of March.  
And our countrymen, vnto this day, do  
call their neare borderers Gwyr y Mers,  
that is to say, the men of March.

## The Breuiarie

For OFFA, a most mightie kyng of  
March, the yere of the incarnate wordes  
seuen hundred, and seuentie, to the in-  
tent that the boundes of his kyngdome  
towards Britaynes in Wales, might  
the better be knowne: caused a herie  
deepe ditch, with an exceedynge high  
wall to be made, from the water Deu-  
anus, a litle aboue the Castle called Fi-  
lix, through hie hilles, and deepe val-  
leyes, Fennes, Rockes, Clifses, & Ri-  
uers, unto the mouth of the Riuer wye,  
about an hundred myles longe. The  
same, reseruyng the olde name (for of  
our countrymen it is called *Claudde*  
*Offa*, that is to say, Offas ditch) it may  
easely be scene of all, throughout the  
whole coast. And all the towne, and  
villages almost, whiche be on the East  
side therof: haue their names endynge  
in these terminations, ton, or ham,  
wherby it appeareth, that the Saxons,  
sometime dwelled there. Nowbeit  
now, the VVelshmen, in all places,  
beyond that ditch towards *Lhoegr*: haue  
planted them selues. The inhabitants  
of this region, are called in their mo-  
ther

ther tongue, *Cymbri*. In whiche word, the force of the sounde of the letter B, is scarcely perceaued in pronouncing.

And it is very likely, that this was the moste auncient name, and that *Cambria* a region of England, was therof so called.

When I perceaued that the *Cymbri*, *Cymbri* whiche fought with the Romans so manie bloudy battels, were called by the same name that ours are: it came into my mynde, to enquire, and search what good w<sup>r</sup>iters haue thought of the beginning of that nation. And hauing read much therof: I founde also very much, wherby I am so perswaded, that I dare auouch, that it was this our British nation. First the name is all one with ours, then their tongue, which is a very great argument.

For Plinius in his *plin. lib. 4.* fourth booke, and. 13. chapter saith, that *cap. 13.*

*Philemō* was of y<sup>e</sup> *Cymbri*, called *Mari marussium*, that is to say, *Mare mortuū* the Dead Sea, vnto the promontory *Rubeas*. &c. And our countrymen call the Dead Sea, in their tongue: *Mor Marw*. And as for these words: neither

## *The Breuiarie*

the Germans, neither y Danes, neither Suenones, neither the Slaui, neither the Lithuani, nor the Lyuones, doo vnderstand them. Wherefore it is manifest, that the Cymbri were none of these nations. But our Cymbri doo speake so: wherefore it is euident, that they were of the same name, and tongue.

Moreouer, Plutarchus in the life of Marius: affirmeth, that they departed out of a farre country, and that it was not knowne whence they came, nor whether they went, but y like cloudes, they issued into Fraunce, and Italy, with the Almaynes. Whereupon the Romans supposed, that they had byn Germans, because they had bigge bodies, with sharpe and horrible eyes. Thus much he. Since therfore he hath left their originall vnknowne, and our Chronacles doo testifie, how that the Britaynes had alwayes greate familiaritie with the Northerne Germans: it is like enough that the Britissh Cymbri, passed oer into Denmark, whereby it was termed Cymbrica, and so ioyning with the Almaynes: made warre vpon the Romans  
and



and first banquished Papirius, with his  
armie in Illyrica. Afterward overcame  
Aurelius Scaurus with his Legions in  
Fraunce, him self being slayne by kinge  
Belus, whiche name is also familiar a-  
mongst the welshmen at this day. Bes-  
ides that: Manlius, and Cypio, were  
discomfited nigh Rhodanus, when there  
were . 12000 . of the Romans slayne.  
In the ende, at Athesis in Italy, they  
were ouerthrowen, and almost all slain.  
And those whiche remayned after the  
battayle: escaped into Germany, and  
were deuided into two partes. Wher-  
of thone returnyng into Britayne: gaue  
name to þe countrie Cymbria, the other  
departyng out of Germany: rested nigh  
to the Sea Balteum, & afterward were  
called of the Germans, *Astiones*, whose *Astiones.*  
tongue, as Tacitus writeth, is like the  
Wiltsh. And to confirme all this: I  
read of late in a most auncient fragmet  
of the Wiltsh tongue, how that, longe  
since: there departed a very great army  
of Britaynes into Denmark. Whiche  
after many valiant Warres, somtly  
made in moste partes of the worlde:  
H. iij. neuer

## The Breuiarie

neuer returned agayne.

But whereas diuerse do affirme, that these were the indwellers of the Danish Chersonesus: hereby it appeareth false, that the Danes longe before that time, possessed that lande, as their Histories do declare. Neither is there any Danish, or Suerish writer, that ever made mention of the Cymbri. Other some affirme, that they descended of the inhabitantes of Cymerius Bosphorus. But neither the nations name, neither their manners, neither their kings names doo agree. Which if you respect ours: are all one. For Clodius, Iher, vel, Lund, Thudfack, Serich, by which the kynges of the Cymbri were called, be very common names amongst the Britaynes. Their negletpng of golde, and siluer, the shape of their bodies, theyr shielles, armour, swordes, pea made of brasse, (wherof I saw manye, whiche of late were founde in hollow rocks in Northwales) their reuerence towards women, and preistes, their custome to sacrifice men vnto Mercury: declareth that they were British Cymbri. Nei-  
ther

ther will I deny that, which many doo  
 write, that the Sicambri, and afterward <sup>Sicambri.</sup>  
 the Franci, were of they? broode, vnlesse <sup>Franci.</sup>  
 that their owne Historicians affirmed,  
 that they were so called three hundred  
 yeres before, of one Cambra daughter <sup>Cambra.</sup>  
 to Belinus, whiche was kynge of Bri-  
 tayne, and married to Antenor they?  
 kynge. Wherefore I conclude, that the  
 Cymbri, either departed soorth of Bri-  
 tayne about that time: or els were the  
 remnantes of the greate army, whiche  
 was gathered in Britayne, and Fraunce,  
 and settled with Brennus in y Marches  
 of Greece, at the same time. For it is  
 vndoubtedly known, that Brennus <sup>Brennus.</sup>  
 was a perfect Britayne, and brother to  
 kynge Belinus, and sonne to Dunwal-  
 lus, which not only our Chronacles do  
 testifie: but also the countries name,  
 where the ambitious man fought with  
 Belinus his brother, and was called of  
 him Brennich. Diuers rivers also a-  
 mongst be called by that name, and al-  
 so a most ancient castle, standing vpon  
 the toppe of an exceeding high hill  
 in Gwaria, called Dinas Bran, that is to  
 say,

## The Breuiary

say, Brennus Courte or Palace: are a  
very good argument hereof. Besides  
this, there remaine most auncient vi-  
mes in the pzaple of Cornwenna they  
Mother, because that when Brennus  
came soothe of Fraunce, with ayde  
gaynst his brother: w<sup>h</sup> her naked breast,  
and pappes she reconciled them toge-  
ther, which one hath thus interpreted.

O out Ahlas, what meaneth this?

doo you my bowels harme?

What wicked cause doth mooue,

two brothers powers to be so warrunt

Cannot all Britayne you contayne?

since it is very sure,

That both you & wayne, within this

wombe of mine, did once endure?

May not your mothers teares,

nor torne heares from purpose pluck?

Nor naked dolefull breastes,

in tender age, which both did suck?

Who then loyninge theyz armies:

ranne ouer all Fraunce, and Italy, and

quished the Romans, and toke the citie,

and departed out of Italy: as Polybius

reporteth. And Belinus returned into

Britayne, but Brennus with . . .

thousand



thousand footemen, & 61200. thousand  
horsemen, as Pausanias writeth: set vpon  
the Greekes. And hauyng subdued the  
Macedonians, Thessalians, Thracians, &  
the Poconians: all the other people of y  
Greekes he ouerthrew at Thermopila,  
in a most horrible bloody battaile.  
In fine, when as he was aboute to sack  
the Temple of Apollo of Delphos: his  
army was wholly almost, miraculously  
slayne by y fal of a mightie great cliffe,  
& a wonderfull Rayne from Heauen.  
Whether with Brennus beyng strooke w  
sorowe: a most coragious gentleman  
as he was: slew him selfe.

And I wot wel, how Polydorus com-  
plaineth of y supputation of yeres, wh  
as in deed, the time agreeth very wel w  
the British history. But where as he  
maketh two Brennus: that is altogether  
beside credit, since no wyter before him  
euer yelded the same to memory. And  
as concerning the true supputation of  
the age of y world, diuers authoers haue  
diuersly written. Besides these rea-  
sons, by theyr owne tongue, whiche is  
the best prooffe that may be, wee will  
easily

## *The Breuiarie*

easely conuince y they were Britaynes,  
and that Brennus souldiers spake the  
Britysh tongue, wee will likelays  
soone declare

33 Pausanias in his tenth booke writeth  
33 thus. Brennus had with him forth,  
33 20400. thousande horsemen, whiche  
33 were all fightynge men, for the truer  
33 numbze of them in dedde were aboue  
33 threescore thousand, and two hundred.  
33 For there folloved euery horseman,  
33 two seruants on horsebacke. These,  
33 when their maysters were fightynge:  
33 stode alwayes in the rearewarde, and  
33 assised them, that if by chance they wer  
33 unhorsed: thei shuld set them on theirs,  
33 and if the man were slayne, the seruant  
33 shoulde succede in his place, but if they  
33 were both killed by force of fight: then  
33 was the third at hand readie to supplie  
33 for them that were dead. If the first,  
33 and cheif had receaued a wounde: one  
33 of these other conueyed him out of the  
33 battayle, & the third fulfilled the room  
33 of him that was hurt. And this practise  
33 of fightynge on horsebacke, they terme  
33 in their country language, *Trimarchi-*

ſia, for they call an hoſe *Marcha*. Thus „  
ſay Paufanias.

What can be ſpoken moze playnly *Trimar-*  
ly? Our Britaynes at this day cal *Tres* *chifia*.  
in the masculine gendze: *Tri*, and in  
the feminine *Tair*, that is, *Thzee*. And  
an hoſe they call *March*. Wherby *Tri-*  
*march*, vnto them ſignifieth three Hoſ-  
ſes. Hereby therfore all muſt needes  
confeſſe, either that the Frenchmen  
ſpake the Britiſh tongue (whiche al-  
moſt all Hiſtories doo deny:) or that  
theſe were naturall Britaynes. And af-  
terwarde he ſaith, that the Frenchmen  
call a Shield: *Tyren*, in their country  
ſpeache, whiche woorde wee doo like-  
wiſe uſe at this preſent, calling a ſhield  
*Taria*. Moreouer *Athenens* writeth,  
that the Reliques of the Frenchmen,  
vnder *Bathanafius* their captayne: toke  
vp their dwelling about *Iſter*, and after  
that were parted into twayne. Wher-  
of the one were called *Scordifci*, and  
dwelled in Hungarye, the other by the  
name of *Brenni*: poſſeſſed parte of the  
Alpes, by the mount *Brennerus* in *Ti-*  
*rolenſis* ſpier, whom *Appianus*, calleth  
all by

*Scordifci.* 1  
*Brenni.*

## The Breuiary

all by the name of Cymbri. Which doo  
all shew, that they were Britaynes.

For *Bathynad*, in our country language  
signifieth a formed Judge. For *Bath* is  
beautie or forme: *Ynad*, with *bs*, is a  
Judge, in authoritie next to the kynge.  
For when Brennus was dead: they  
chose him to their captayne. Farther,  
*Yscar*, with *bs* is to seporate, & *Yscaredic*,  
signifieth those which be separated.  
Wherof this part of Fraunce, when it  
departed from the residue: was termed  
*Yscaredic*, from whence *Scordisci* is de-  
riued, retapnyng the name of Brennus  
captayne. And *Brynn*, in British is a  
Mountayne, or Hill, of whiche woorde  
*Brynnerus* was so called. Duer, and  
besides this: *Gatheli*, or the Irishmen,  
when as about this time, they departed  
out of Cantabria, now Bilcay, wandring  
vpon the Sea, to seeke new dwellings:  
called al Britaynes *Brennach*, of Brennus  
their famous captayne, by which name  
they call our countrymen to this day.  
And thus much sufficeth to haue sayde  
of Brennus.

But wheras some affirme, that the  
French.



Frenchmen bled the British tongue, by  
 certayne French wordes cited by Rhe-  
 nanus, Sidonius, and Lazijs, it appea-  
 reth to be most false. *The bound* Notwithstanding  
 I can not sufficiently marueyle, that of *of Fraunce*  
 the tongue of this most mighty nation,  
 whose boundes are comprised by the  
 Rhyn, the Pyrennei mountes, Appeni-  
 nus, and the Oceane: there is almost no  
 shew, or token to be founde remay-  
 ninge. And that it was most auncient:  
 it appeareth out of Berosus, Annius,  
 Giambularius, and Postellus. *Etymon of*  
 Gallia, now Fraunce, was so called of *Gallia.*  
 Rayne, whiche the Hebrues call GAL,  
 and the Britaynes *Glarw*, as who should  
 say, berayned, or ouerflowed by the Di-  
 luge. Notwithstanding the Spayniards, *Spayni-*  
 although they were afflicted by the Ro- *ardes,*  
 mans, the Catti, the Alani, the Van-  
 dali, the Gothes, the Sueui, and Mauri,  
 or Moores: yet in Cantabria, called  
 now BISCAY, and ASTHYRIA,  
 (for these are onely the verie true Spa-  
 nyardes, and Hiberi) they haue preser-  
 ued their auncient speeche. For y<sup>e</sup>, which  
 is commonly called the Spanish tongue:

## The Breuiary

is but a medly made out of the Latine,  
Gothish, and Arabick.

But let vs omit all these thynges,  
and returne agayne vnto our *Cambria*,  
called *VVales*, whiche wee in our mo-  
ther tongue doo terme *Cymbrā*. This,  
moze then foure hundred yeres since,  
as *Gyraldus* hath very well noted, the  
Englishtmen, after the fashon, and ma-  
nner of the Germans: haue called *VVal-  
lia*, that is *VVales*. For when the aun-  
cient *Almaines* had sometime ioyning  
next vnto them of *Forreyners*, the  
Frenchmen, whom they called *VValli*:  
it came to passe, that afterwarde they  
called all straungers, and those whiche  
dwelt in other prouinces: *VValli*, and  
*VVallisei*. Like as at this present, as  
*Walsh*, well Frenchmen, as Italians, and *Bur-  
and welsh* gundians they call *VValli*, & al thinges  
that come forth of strange countries:  
*Walsh*. This country I say, whiche  
" (that I may vse the woordes of *Gyral-  
" dus*) by a false name, yet most frequen-  
" ted at these dayes, but lesse proper, is  
" called *VVallia*, *Wales*: conteyneth in  
" length two hundred myles, and aboute  
one

one hundred in breadth. For it reacheth  
in length, from the Hauen Gordwr in  
Mona, called Anglysey, unto the hauen  
Eskewyn in Venta: eight dayes iorney.  
In breadth from Porth Maŵr, that is to  
say: the greate hauen of Meneuia, unto  
Rhyd helig which the Britaynes cal Va-  
dū Salicis, the Englishmen Wyllow-  
ford, aboute foure dayes iorney. A land  
much aboundynge, and very well for-  
tified with high Mountaines, low Wal-  
leyes, great Wooddes, Waters, & Fen-  
nes. In such sort: that from time the  
Saxons first vsurped this Iland, the re-  
sidew of the Britaynes, which departed  
into those coastes, neither by the Eng-  
lishmen longe agoe, neither since by  
the Normans, coulde be altogether sub-  
dued. As for those, which betooke them  
selues to the South corner, whiche of  
their Captaynes name was called Co-  
nauia, bycause it is not so well defen-  
sed: were not able to resist. For the  
thyrd part of the Britaynes, whiche doo  
now remayne, possessyng the Souther-  
ly sea coast of Fraunce, a singulare good  
country: was not translated thither after

## The Breuiarie

the destruction, & conquest of Britaynes  
but longe euer that, by Maximus the  
Tyran. Who, after many sharpe bat-  
tayles, which the British youth sustay-  
ned vnder him durynge those warres,  
was with this farthermoste shoare of  
Fraunce rewarded, by the Emperours  
liberalitie. Thus far Gyraldus.

This country, sometime was in-  
habited only by the Britaynes, but after-  
ward the Englishmen began to possesse  
it, vnto Offas ditch, agaynst whom the  
welshmen made infinite warres, vntill  
the commynge of VVylliam the Nor-  
man. Under whose sonne Henry, the  
Flemminges beyng then driuen out of  
their country, by breaking in of the sea:  
tooke vpon them the possession of Rosse,  
a prouince of Demetia. Who, in many  
warres were prouoked by the Princes  
of VVales, but alwayes valiantly de-  
fended them selues, and theirs, and at  
this day, differynge from the VVels-  
men in tongue, and maners: are yet in  
the same place recompted for Flem-  
mynges. The kynges of Englande,  
especially Henry the First, the Second,  
and



and Third of that name, callenge vnto  
them the Scots, Irishmen, and Canta-  
bre, Gascons: did very much prouoke,  
and molest this nation with continuall  
warres. But the VVelslmen, beyng  
deuided vnder thre kynges, whome  
they called Princes ( whiche was the  
very cause of theyr destruction ) defend-  
ed them selues, and their owne stout-  
ly. Howbeit certaine Regions of South  
wales, as Rosse, Gla Morgan, Wenta,  
brechnocke, and parte of Powys, by Ro-  
bert, sonne to Hammon, and certeyne  
worthy Erles of Gloucester, the Brussij,  
the Bohunes, Brian Gylford, Adam of  
Newmercate, but specially by Roger  
Mountgomery, and his sonnes, Hago  
whiche was slayne in Anglysey, Ro-  
bert of BELISINE, and ARNVLPH,  
whiche builded the Castell of Pen-  
broke, and the Fytzalanes, Lordes of  
Oswaltrey, & Clun: were quayled, and  
tamed in many battayles, & came into  
the right, & possession of y<sup>e</sup> conquerours.  
And Gwynedh, although that part therof  
whiche lieth on this side Conway, was  
first weakened by the erles of Chester, &

Noble Erles  
of Glo-  
cester.

A. y.

after,

## The Breuiarie

Edward  
the.1.

afterwarde by the fozenamed kynges,  
which at y<sup>e</sup> Riuer *Clyda*, sundrie tymes  
wasted all with fier, and swoorde: not  
withstandyng after the departure of the  
kynges: they draue the Englishmen  
thence, and rased their Castels downe  
to the grounde, and allwayes defended  
theyr boundes. Untill the yere of our  
Lorde a thousande two hundred foure  
score & two: Edward the first of y<sup>e</sup> name,  
leading a mighty armie agaynst prync  
*Lewelyn*, and an other arryuyng in the  
Ile of Anglysey, and banquishynge the  
same, from whence they entred into  
Aruon, a region exceedyngly well for-  
tified by naturall situation, by a bridge  
made of boates, in the very same place,  
where sometime *Agricola* lead ouer  
his Souldiers. Where the two armies  
ioynnyng together: banquished a great  
multitude of the Gascons, and Biernes,  
with diuers other noble men, & brought  
them in subiection to the Englishmen.  
When as also at the same time, his  
third armie, vnder the Erle of Gloce-  
stre, and Roger Martumar, sacked, and  
spoyled Southwales, beyng accompay-  
ned

ned with many Cries, and Lordes of  
VVales, which loued not the pꝛince.

Uptill that the pꝛince him selfe, beynge  
forsaken by many of his owne men:  
was by the men of Buelt betrayed, not  
far from the riuer Vaga, oꝛ wyc, whe-  
ther he came with a very few souldiers.  
And by one Adam Francton, whiche  
saught vnder the conduct of Helias wal-  
win: far from the residew of his owne  
power, beynge accompayned with one  
only Page, and vnarmed, with certain  
other noble men of that country, which  
had tolde y<sup>e</sup> same befoze to his enemies:  
was there slayne most dishonozably.

After whose death, the VVelshmen  
came in subiection to the Englishmen,  
and had alwayes afterwarde to their  
pꝛince: the kyng of Englandes eldest *Prince of*  
sonne, oꝛ daughter, if male issue sayled. *Wales.*

This kyng builted certeyne tow-  
nes, and Castles there, whiche he com-  
passed with stone walles, and left gari-  
sons in them to keepe the VVelshmen  
in awe. And pꝛouided by special lawes,  
foz that intent made, that VVelshmen  
should enioy no such liberties, noz free-

## The Breuiarie

Henry the  
fourth.  
Owen  
Glender.

doms, as they, and their posteritie ha  
gratunted vnto the Englishmen. But  
by many Edictes, & Decrees set forth  
agaynst the VWelshmen, especially by  
Henry the fourth (who by reason of a  
Rebellion made by one Owen, whiche  
dwelt neare the Vally of Dee, was be  
rie highly offended with al that nation)  
the kynges of England kept them vnder  
the yoke of seruitude, & abolishinge  
their owne proper Lawes: brought in  
the English Lawes, prouidyng by gene  
rall commaundement, y no man should  
use the welsh tongue in any Court, or  
Schoole. Howbeit, the honour of the  
most auncient tongue, so much preua  
led, that not only the welshmen them  
selues: but also the inhabitours of the  
English towne, through VVales, be  
yng now called by the name of welsh  
men: doo gladly frequent the same. And  
hath remooued the boundes into Eng  
landwardes, ouer the Riner Dee, che  
ly since the beginnyng of the reigne of  
Henry the seuenth, a moste prudent  
Prince: untill this day. Who, lineally  
descēdyng from his grandfather, Owen  
Tudyr,

Henry the  
seuenth.



Tudyr, a welshman, bozne in the Ile of  
 Anglysey: quite deliuered all the welsh-  
 men from such laibes of bondage, as in  
 other kynges dayes they were subiect  
 vnto. And the most mightie Prince,  
 kyng Henry the eight, his sonne: deli-  
 uered them wholly from all seruitude, *Henry the  
 eight.*  
 and made them in all poynts equall to  
 the Englishmen. Wherby it commeth  
 to passe, that laying aside their old man-  
 ners, they, who befoze were wonte to  
 liue most sparingly: are now enriched  
 and do imitate the Englishmen in diet,  
 & apparell, howbeit, they be somedeale  
 impatient of labour, and ouermuch bo-  
 astyng of the Nobilitie of their stocke,  
 applying them selues rather to the ser-  
 uice of noble men, then geuyng them *Their skil  
 in seruice.*  
 selues to the learnyng of handycraftes.  
 So that you shall finde but few noble  
 men in England, but that the greater  
 parte of their retinew (wherin English-  
 men exceede al other nations) are welsh  
 men bozne. For men cheifly brought  
 vp with Milke meates, beyng nymble,  
 and well set of bodie: are very apt to  
 do any kynde of businesse.

## The Breviarie

Besides, beyng somewhat high minded,  
and in extreame pouertie, acknowledged  
gyng the nobilitie of their famely: are  
more ginen to the culture, and trim-  
myng of their bodie (like Spayniards)  
then to ritches, or the belly, and beyng  
very apt to learne courtlike behauiour:  
are therfore by the English nobilitie,  
preferred before Englishmen. How-  
beit also, of late they haue very com-  
mendably begun to inhabite Towntes,  
to learne occupations, to exercise mer-  
chandise, to till the grounde well, and  
to doo all other kindes of publique, and  
necessary functions, as wel as English-  
men. And in this one thing surpassyng  
them, that there is no man so poore, but  
for some space he setteth forth his chil-  
dren to Schole, and such as profite in  
 studie: sendeth them vnto the Uniuersities,  
where, for the most part, they en-  
force them to studie the Ciuile law.  
Wherby it chaunceth, that the greater  
sort of those whiche professe the Ciuile,  
or Canon lawes in this Realme: are  
Welshmen. And you shall finde but  
few of the ruder sorte, whiche cannot  
reade

*Their stu-  
dies in lea-  
ning.*

reade, and write their owne name, and  
play on the Harpe after their maner.

And now also the holy Scriptures, and  
dayly service, are printed in their ton-  
gue. And like as this nation (as Tac-  
itus reporteth) beyng very impacient of  
iniuries, was alwayes at variance in  
continvall warres, and slaughter with  
in it self: so now, through feare of lawes  
whiche they doo very ciuilly obey: they  
strive in actions, and controuersies vnto  
the consuming of all their gooddes.

And thus much touchinge the man-  
ners, and demeanure of the VVelsh-  
men at this day: but now heare of their  
olde, out of Gyraldus. Whiche writeth  
thus.

It is a light nation, a sharpe nation,  
rather then a rough, a nation wholly gi-  
uen vnto warres. For here, not only  
the noblemen: but all the multitude is  
redy to armur. For the Trumpet no  
sooner soundeth alarme: but the hus-  
bandman cometh as speedely to battaile  
from the plough: as doeth the courtier  
from the Court. For not here, as in o-  
ther places.

## The Breuiary

“ The ploughmans toyle in circle rounde  
“ doth runne.  
“ For in March, and Aprill only, they  
“ steere once for Otes, but they fallow  
“ not twice in Sommer, and the thyrde  
“ Winter after for wheatland. The most  
“ part of the people is feed with Roder  
“ beastes for the payle. They feed on  
“ Otes, Cheese, Mylke, and Butter, on  
“ Fleash more abundantly, on Breade  
“ more sparyngly. They trouble them  
“ selues with no Marchandize, with no  
“ tranell by Sea, with no handycraftes,  
“ neither with any assayres els, sauynge  
“ Martial. And yet they seeke for preser-  
“ uation of peace, and their liberty. They  
“ fight for their country, they labour for  
“ theyr libertie. For whiche, not only  
“ to blade it out: but also to keepe their  
“ lines they compt it sweet. Wherby it  
“ cometh, that they thinke it shame to die  
“ in their Beds, and an honour to die in  
“ warre. And these beyng now the rem-  
“ nantes of Aeneas trayne: would runne  
“ for the headlongwise in Armour for  
“ their libertie. Of whom this is ve-  
“ rie notable to be marked, that many  
“ times,



times, beyng naked: they dare encounter with those whiche beare weapon, unarmed with those which are armed, and footemen with horsemen. In which conflict, many times, only through their nimblenesse, & courage of minde: they become the conquerours. And are not unlike vnto those in place, and nature, of whom the Poet speaketh.

Subiect vnto the Northern Beare, Lucan. li. 8

Most happie folke by their mischance,  
on whom those heapes of feare,  
And cheefest dread of death doth  
nothing daunt. Whereby doth rise  
To them a redie minde to runne to fight,  
and death dispise,  
Accompting for to spare life, that will  
come againe: great cowardise.

And in another place. A nation slenderly armed, trustyng rather to theyr agilitye, then the force of their men. For if they be overcome to day, and shamefully turned in to bloudie fight: notwithstandinge to morowe they prepare a new expedition, not mindefull of theyr losse, nor shame. And althoughe they perceaue not, when Warre is proclaimed

## The Breuiarie

„claymed with open meetynges, yet in  
 „secret ambushments, and breakynges  
 „in by night, they wil bere their enemy.  
 „So that beyng nothyng troubled with  
 „hunger, noz cold, neither wearied with  
 „marciall assayes, neither fallynge into  
 „desperation by aduersitie, but soone re-  
 „die to rise vp after a fall, and prest by  
 „and by agayne to assay the peril of war,  
 „as in battayle easie: so in continuance  
 „of warre harde to be overcome. Wher-  
 „by Claudianus, seemeth to speeke of the  
 „nature of the same nation, saying:

*Ad Eutro.*  
*lib. 2.*

If that their harts you let a while  
 To rest: so many slaughters they,  
 deuoyd of sence doo seeme  
 To take, and of smale price the losse  
 of so much bloud to deeme.

Thus much he, and moze, whiche  
 shortly god willyng, shalbe set forth.  
 Now let vs come to the description of  
 the lande.

*The de-*  
*scriptiō of*  
*Wales.*

This lande, after the British de-  
 scription: was deuided into six Regiōs:  
 as I read of late in a very auncient  
 booke, written of the lawes of the Bri-  
 taynes. For (sayth that booke) after that  
the

the Saxons had vanquished þ Britaynes,  
 & obtayned the Scepter of the Realme,  
 and the crowne of London: all the peo-  
 ple of Wales, assembled together at the  
 mouthe of the River Deuey, to choose a  
 kynge. And yno i Doethant Gwyr Gwy-  
 nedh, a Gwyr Powys, a Gwyr Deheubarth,  
 a Reynnw, ac Eylluc, a Morganuc. That  
 is to say, and thither came men of Gwy-  
 nedh, and men of Powys, and men of De-  
 heubarth, and of Reynnucia, and of syl-  
 lucia, and Morgania, & they chose Mayl-  
 gun, whom others call Maclocunius of Maylgun  
 Gwynedh, to be their kynge. This was of Gwy-  
 aboute the yere of our Lorde. 560. nedh.  
 Howbeit, afterward, in the lamentable  
 conflict agaynst Ethelfredus kynge of  
 Northumberland: are recited the kings  
 of Dynetia, whiche falsly they call De-  
 metia, of Guenta, of Powysia, and of  
 Northwales. And in another place,  
 mention is made of the kinges of stra-  
 tri Clwyde. So that hereby it is easely  
 gathered, that this country was subiect  
 vnto diuers petikinges or Eales, vnto Rodericus  
 the time of Roderike the great, who ob-  
 tayned the Monarchie of al VVales, the  
 yere

## The Breuiary

vere of our Lorde, 843. deuidyng it into three partes, whiche he left in possession of his three sonnes. For vnto Meruinius (as Gyraldus termeth him, to whom I consent) his eldest sonne: he gaue Gwynedd, to Anarawdus (whome some make the eldest) Powys, & to Cadelhus the youngest: Deheubarth. And I may vie the words of Gyldas: South wales was allotted to Cadelhus, with the blessing, and goodwill of all the people, which they call Deheubarth, which is as much to say: as the right side. Which, although in quantity it be farre the biggest: notwithstanding, by reason of noble men, which in the welsh tongue are called *Vchelwyr*. that is to say, high men wherewith it aboundeth, whiche were wont to rebell agaynst their Lordes, & to defie them in armur: it seemed to be the woꝛser. This diuision (whilst their posteritie conteded among themselves, in Ciuill warre, and ech of them alone with the Englishmen in externall:) at last destroyed the kyngedome of wales.

The cheefest of these kyngdomes, whiche the inhabitantes call Gwynedd: Englishmen Northwales, & the Latine



writers corruptly Venodotia: had in *Venodotia.*  
 auncient time these limites. On the  
 West, and North sides it hath Vergi-  
 niū, or the Irish Occane, at the South  
 west and by South: the Riuer Dewye,  
 wherby it is cut off from Southwales.  
 On the South and East sides, it is se-  
 uered from Powys, and England with  
 high Hilles, and sometime with waters  
 vnto the force of the Riuer Dee. The  
 same also was parted into foure Regi-  
 ons, which contained fiftene Cantredi,  
 which signifieth an hundred villages.

The principallest of these Regions,  
 was the Ile of Anglysey, of whom wee  
 haue spoken in another place, & in the  
 same was a kynges Palace, the seate of  
 Northwales, in Aberfraw: whereof the  
 kinges of Gwynedd, haue the name of  
 kinges of Aberfraw. For in the lawes  
 of Howel Dha (y is to say, good Howel)  
 of walles both kyng and lawier, which  
 I haue seen written both in the British  
 and Latin tongues: it was decreed, that  
 like as the kyng of Aberfraw, ought  
 to pay thre score and thre poundes for  
 tribute vnto the kyng of London:  
 So

## The Breuiary

*Ilandes  
nigh wa-  
les.*

So likewise the kinges of *Dinesor*, an  
*Marrasall*, were senerally bounde to pay  
so much. Whereby it appeareth, & this  
kinge was & cheefest prince of al wales.  
About Anglysey be diuers litle Ilands  
as *Ynis Adar*, that is to say: the Ile of  
*Wydes* sometime, but now it is called  
*Ynis Moylrhoniand*, to witte the Ile of  
*Whales*, in English *Ysterid*. Also  
*Ynis Lygod*, that is, the Ile of *Dyle*, and  
the Ile *seirial*, in english *Preestholme*.

The seconde Region of *Gwynedd*,  
called *Arfon*, as who should say about  
Anglysey, the best fortified parte of all  
VVales. For it conteyneth the highest  
Mountaynes, and Rockes of all Bri-  
taine, which wee terme *Yreri*, the En-  
glishmen *Snowdowne*, because they ca-  
rie Snow. For height, and plentie of  
cattayle: scarce inferiour to the Alpes.  
It hath in it many Rivers, and stan-  
ding Waters. Beyond whose farthest  
promontory, called *Lhynus*, lieth an ile,  
whiche *Ptolomæus* termeth *Lymnos*,  
our countrymen *Eulhi*, the Englishmen  
*Bardesey*, that is to say: the Ile of the  
*Bardi*. In *Arfon*, oueragaynst Angly-  
sey:

sey: Gooden an ancient Citie, called of  
the Romans Segontia, of the Britaynes  
Caersegont: of a River whiche passeth  
therby. But now out of the ruynes  
therof, there is a new Towne, and a  
Castle founded by Edward the first of <sup>Edward</sup>  
that name, kyng of England, called Caer <sup>the. I.</sup>  
Arfon, that is to say: a Towne vpon  
Anglysey. And not farre from thence,  
oueragaynst Anglysey, Neth the Bp  
shops See of Banchor. And vpon Con-  
way water, which there ebbeth, and flo-  
weth: standeth Conway, of our countrie  
men called Aberconwy, a walled towne  
builded by the same kyng. Then follo-  
weth Meridina, with vs Merlonydd, and  
Gyraldis calleth it the land of y Tonnes  
of Conauns. The same (as he sayeth)  
is the most roughest, and sharpest of al  
VVales, barynge in it moste highest  
Mountaynes. The people vse longe  
Speares, wherewith they be of greate  
force, as y Southwales men with their  
Bowes, so that an Harnies cannot  
beare it of. So much he.

The Sea coast there, by occasion of Herringe  
great Herryng taking: is much fre-  
quented

## The Breviary

frequented by people of diuers countreys.  
In the same standeth the Towne Harlechia, by the Sea side. And within the lande is the great lake Tegid, through which the river Dee, whiche we call *Doverduwy*, that is to say, the water of Dee floweth. Where it is worthe the noting, that there is in that Ponde a peculiar kinde of Fish, which is neuer founde in the runninge water, neither the Salmon, wherof the water is full, doe euer entre into the Lake. In this country, and in *Arfon*, are seene greates multitude of Deere, and Goates upon the high Hilles. And these two countreys, of all Wales: came last into the power of the Englishmen. Neither did the people of this country ever frequent domesticall incurSIONs, but before our time, alwaies learned to obey lawes rightfully. The farthest, & last part of *Gwynedd*, is called of our countrymen, *Perfeddwlad*, that is to say, the inward, and midland region, and is scuered from *Arfon*, by the river *Conway*, of whom *Antoninus*, & *Ptolomæus* do speake, under the name of *Novius*. In this, besides the *saena-*



med Kiuer, standeth a most antique citie of the Britaynes, called Dyganwy in Rosse, of the Englishmen Gannock, & Gannock, famous in Tacitus by the name of Can-  
 gorum, wherof the people of that countrie were called of the Romans CANGI. And Ptolomæus mentioneth the Promontorie of y Iangani, which they call now, Cogarth. A place so fortified by nature: that it can scarce be taken by mans strength. This citie (as I say) was the seate, and Palace of the later kynges of Britayne, when, as now their peiwer began to quaple, as namelly of *Max/gun Caduanus, Cadwalla*. whom Bede, termeth a most cruell Tyrannie, because he persecuted his enemies very fiercely, and of *Cadwalladar*, who was the last kyng of Britayne, of the British blood. This Citie, the vere of our redemption: eight hundred and sixteen *Cananus Dyndaytbuy*, reygnyng in VVales, was stroken with lightninge from Heauen, and burned in suche sort: that it could neuer be afterwarde restored: howbeit, the name remayneth to the place to this daye, out of

## The Breuiarie

Henry Lacey  
Erle of  
Lincolne.

whose rubbish : Conouia was builded.  
Moreouer, in this Territozy, in Rhy-  
faniacum : Henry Lacey, Erle of Lin-  
colne, to whom the conquerour therof,  
Edward the first, gaue that land: erected  
a very stoute Castle, not only by natu-  
rall situation, but also by a Wall of  
wonderfull thicknesse, made of a very  
harde kinde of stone, in my opinion the  
strongest, and best defended thyng in  
England. Addyng also therto, a towne  
walled about, whiche by the auncient  
name he called Dynbech, although those  
which cam afterwarde, termed it Den-  
bigh. This fine Towne, and my sweet  
country, beyng compassed welnigh a-  
boute, with very fayre Parkes, & stan-  
dyng in the entrance of an exceedyng  
pleasant Valley: aboundeth plentiful-  
ly with all thinges, that are necessarie  
to the vse of man. The Hilles yelde  
Fleash, and white meates. The most  
fertile Valley: very good Corne and  
grasse. The sweet Riuers to the Sea,  
at hande: minister all sortes of Fishe,  
and Foule. Strange Wyndes come thi-  
ther soorth of Spayne, Fraunce, & Greece,  
abun-

Denbigh.

abundantly. And being the cheif towne  
of the thyrre, standyng in y<sup>e</sup> very middle  
of the countrie: it is a greate market  
Towne, famous, and much frequented  
with wares, and people, from al partes  
of Northwales. The indwellers haue  
the vse of both tongues. And beyng en-  
dowed by kinges of England, with many  
Priueledges, and Liberties: are ruled  
by their owne lawes. The valley, nigh  
wherto this Towne standeth: is ter-  
med amongst vs Dyphryn c<sup>l</sup>wyd, that  
is to say: the Walley of c<sup>l</sup>wyd. It is al-  
most eighteene miles in length, and in  
breadth in some place foure miles, in  
other some sixe. On the East, west, and  
South sides: it is environed with high  
Hilles, on the North with the Oceanic  
Sea. In the midst, it is cut in twayne  
by the Riuer c<sup>l</sup>wyd, wherof it taketh  
name, into whom diuers other litle  
streames fallyng out of the Hilles: doo  
discharge them selues, by reason wher-  
of: irriguous, and pleasant Medowes, &  
plentisfull pastures doo lie aboute the  
bankes therof. In the entrance of  
whiche Walley: Ruthyn an auncient  
L.ij. towne,

## The Breuiarie

*The fame-  
lie of  
Graies.* towne, and Castle of the Graces, from  
whence the most noble famely amongst  
the Englishmen tooke beginnunge: is  
to be seene. And not farre from the  
Sea: standeth *Rudhlan*, in *Tegengyl*,  
sometime a greate Towne, but now  
a litle Wyllage. In the same Pro-  
vince is a Cathedrall Church, of our  
country men called *LHANELWEY*,  
*s. Asaph.* of the Englishmen, *S. Asaph*, builded  
between twoo Rivers, *CLWYD*, and  
*ELWEY*.

*Elbodius.* I remember, that I haue read,  
that there was one *ELBODIVS* Arch-  
bischoppe of Northwales, preferred  
vnto that honour, by the Bischoppe  
of Rome. Who sayeth of all, the yere  
of our Saluation, seven hundred thre-  
score and two: reconciled the *Welsh*-  
men to the Romishe Church, from  
whiche before, they had disagreed.  
For the Britaynes, imitatynge the A-  
siaticke Church: celebrated theyr  
*EASTER* from the foureteene day  
of the Moone: vnto the twentie.  
When the Romans, followinge the  
Nicene counsell: keepe theyr Easter  
from



from the fiftene, to the one and twen-  
tic. Whereby it cometh to passe,  
that these Nations, haue celebrated  
that Feast, on diuers Sundayes.  
But let the Bysoppes take regarde,  
how farre they doo erre from the De-  
crees of the N I C E N E Counsell,  
whyle they followe that vntertayne  
rule of the motion of the Sonne, and  
Moone, whiche they call the Golden  
Number, beyng therein very slowly  
deceayd. Whiche thinge, in times  
passe, was objected for a crime, a-  
gaynst the Britaynes, by the ouer su-  
perstitious Mounke Augustine, and  
lykewyse by Bede, whiche so muche  
attributed vnto suche titles, in somuch  
that for the same cause: he durst terme  
them Heretiques: But now, howbeit  
vnder curse of the Nicene counsell, it  
be otherwyse commaunded: it is re-  
iected by the Prelates them selues, and  
the whole Church of Europe. But let  
vs returne to our purpose.

The Goldē  
number,  
reproūd.

In that place, where the See of S.  
Asaph is: was sometime a Colledge  
of lea-  
B. iij.

of learned Agonists, & I may use Cap-  
graves woordes, celebrated for multi-  
tude; under Centigeme a Scot, whiche  
was called Elguense, or Eluense, of a Ri-  
uer. This Province Tegenia, is called  
of the Latines Igenia, and after, beyng  
vanquished by the Englishmen: began  
to be termed Tegengel, that is to say:  
the Englishmens Tegenia. Afterward  
being inhabited by Britaynes, cōminge  
soorth of Scotland; & dringng the Eng-  
lishmen thence: with the Valley of  
Clwyd, Ruthyn, and Rosse, make one  
kingdome, whiche Marianus calleth  
Streudglead, our countrymen terme  
it Stradalwyd, that is to say: the soyle  
of Clwyd. For this woord Strat, with  
the name of some Riuer ioynded therto,  
doth vsually signifie amongst the welsh  
men, a begne, or soyle of lande, nigh to  
a Riuer, as Strad Alyn, Strad Towyn,  
with many such like. They last prince  
called Dan wallon, forsakynng his king-  
dome, when the Danes afflicted all Bri-  
tayne: departed to Rome, the yere af-  
ter the incarnation, 971. where shortly  
after he died. In Tegenia, is a well of a  
meruay,

Dan wallō.

metuaylous nature, whiche beyng fire  
 myles from the Sea, in the parish of  
 Kilkenebbeth: and floweth twice in one  
 day. Yet haue I marked this of late,  
 when the Moone ascendeth from the  
 East Horizon, to the South (at what  
 time all Seas do flowe) that then the  
 water of this Well diminisheth and eb-  
 beth. And not far from this place, is the  
 famous Fountayne takynge name of  
 the superstitious wooshyppinge of the  
 Virgin VVenefride, which boyling by <sup>Wenefri-</sup>  
 lodenly, out of a place which they call <sup>des well.</sup>  
 Sychnant, that is to say a drie ballye:  
 rayseth forth of it self a greate streame,  
 which runneth immediatly into Deua-  
 nus. This water, besides that it breedeth  
 Mosse, of a very pleasant sauour: is also  
 most holsome vnto mans body, bothe  
 for washyng, and drinkyng, and of ve-  
 rie good fast, in so much that many be-  
 inge washed therein: were cured of di-  
 uers infirmities, wherewith they were  
 bozne. Moreover, in Tegenia: there is  
 a certayne auncient monument of an  
 olde building, in a place called Pot Vary.  
 sometime renowned by Roman letters

## The Breuiary

*Flint.*

and Armes. The towne whiche they call Flynt, standynge vpon the water Deua: is knowne not only to be the head of Tegenia, but also y<sup>e</sup> whole shire.

*Powysid.*

After the discription of Gwynedd, let vs now come to Powys, the seconde kyngedom of V Vales. Which in the time of German Altifiodorensis, which preached sometime there, agaynst Pelagius Heresie: was of power, as is gathered out of his life. The kyng wher-

*Gods iudgement.*

of, as is there read, bycause he refused to heare that good man: by the secret, and terrible iudgement of God, with his Palace, and all his household: was swallowed vp into the bowels of the Earth, in that place, whereas, not farre from Oswastrey, is now a standynge water, of an vnknowne depth, called *Llan- chys*, that is to say: the deuourynge of the Palace. And there are many Churches founde in the same Province, dedicated to the name of German. The Citie of Schreusbury, in olde time, was the Princes seate of this Kyngdome. But when the Englishmen had taken it: it was translated to *Mathraual*, a place

fine



five myles from Pole, of Powys. This Region had on the Northside Gwynedd, on the East from Chestre, vnto Herford: England, on the South, & West the Riuer Wey, and very high Hylles, whereby it was disioyned from South-wales. And bycause y<sup>e</sup> lande was plain, and neare to England, and much vexed with continuall Warre by Englishmen, and afterwarde by the Normans: this parte of VVales did first experimēt the yoke of English subiectiō.

Which breeding stouthe men, and such, whose nature coulde not abide to be at rest, but giuen to Murther, and excursions: not only procured infinite trouble vnto the kynges of England: but wrought also greate iniurie vnto they<sup>r</sup> neighbours the VVels hmen. But afterwarde, beyng parted between twoo brothers, as was the custome of y<sup>e</sup> Britaynes: it began to wax weake. And y<sup>e</sup> part, which lieth on y<sup>e</sup> Northside of Tannat, Murnia, and Seuern: betel vnto Mardoc, wherof it was called Powys Fadoc. The other parte came bothe in name, and possession of Gwentwynwyn.

The

## The Breuiarie

Castle of  
Lion.

The first lost the name of Powys, for being subdued by the Normans: it came into the power, and right of the conquerors. The first region thereof *Maior*, is deuised into twaine, by the River Dee, namely the Saxon, and Welsh, wherof the first: appertayneth vnto Flyntshyre, and the other vnto Denbyghshyre, in the which standeth the Castle of Lion, now commonly called Holt. And not farre from thence, are seene the rubbish and reliques of the moste notable, and famous Monasterie of Banchor, while the glory of the Britaynes flourished. In the same were two thousand, & one hundred Monkes, very well ordered, & learned, and deuised into seven sortes, dayly seruyng God. Amongst whom, those whiche were simple, and vnlearned: by their handie labour provided meate, and drinke, and apparell for the learned, and such as applied their studie. And if any thyng were remainyng: they deuised it vnto the poore. That place, hath sent forth many hundreds of excellently wel learned men, amongst whom, it hath also banished forth to the world,

wozde, the most detestable Archeheretick Pelagius. And afterward, through the enuie, and malice of Augustine, not the Bishop of Hippo, but the most arrogant Moonge, and the most cruell execution of his Ministre Ethelfrede: worthy men, of far more perfect order then he was of, were made away, and the whole house, from the very foundations, together with their most noble Library, more precious then Golde, was raysed downe, and destroyde with fier, and swozde.

*Pelagius.*

*A wicked deede.*

It were ouerlonge to repeate, what Latine, and British chronicles too re- porte, of the intollerable pride of this man. For when he, sitting in his regal seat, disdayned to ryse vp vnto the British Bysshops, whiche came vnto him humbly, and meekely, as it became Christians to doo, they beholdinge the same: both iudged, and sayde, that he was not the ministre of y most gentle, and meeke lambe Christe: but of Lucifer, as they had learned in y holy scriptures, & so they departed home againe. For whiche contempt, and reproche,

*Augustine the Moone.*

*side note*

*side note*

and

## The Breuiary

and partly also, bycause they agreed not  
in some poyntes, with the Archbishop  
of Cantorbury, which he had appointed,  
& with the Church of Rome, he so stir-  
red the hate of the Englishmen agaynst  
them: y<sup>e</sup> shortly after, as I sayde, by E-  
thelfred, though the ayde, and helpe of  
Ethelbert king of Kent, prouoked ther-  
to by Augustine: the Monikes whiche  
desired peace, were most cruelly slaine.  
And afterward the Britaynes, vnder the  
conduct of Brochwel, kyng of Powys:  
were banquished. Until that at length,  
being ayded with powder from Belthru-  
sius, Duke of Cornwall, Caduane kyng  
of Northwales, Meredoc, kyng of South-  
wales, and hartned forwarde by the Di-  
ction of their most learned Abbat Du-  
netus, who commaunded, as our Chro-  
nacles repozte, that euery one should  
kisse the grounde, in remembrance of  
the comunyon of the Body of our Lord,  
& should take vp water in their handes  
foorth of the Riner Dee, and drinke it,  
in commemozation of the moste sacred  
Blend of CHRIST, which was shed  
for them. Who, hauinge so Commu-  
nicated

Dunetus.

Note this  
place.



nicated; they overcame the Saxons in  
a famous battayle, and slew of them,  
as Huntynghton writeth: a thousande  
threescore, and sire, and created Card-  
nans theyr kynge, in the Citie of Le-  
gions. Hert easue Yale, and Chyrk,  
hilly countries. In this last, standeth  
that antique Castle, which at this day,  
is called Brennus Palace. And these  
apperteyne vnto Denbighshyre. But  
more to the North: are stradalyn, so  
named of the Kyuer A LYN, and Hope,  
of Fluitenshire.

Howardess CHREVSBYRY, lieth  
VVhittington, and Oswastrey, a noble *Whitting*  
Market, and enwalled rounte, at the *ton.*  
charges of the FITZALANES, a *Fitzalanes*  
moste annient family of Englande,  
whose inheritaunce it is, and these  
belonge vnto Schropshire. Aboue these  
in the West: are the Edeirnion men,  
ioyned now vnto the Merionydhe men,  
vpon the Kyuer Dec. And all these, at  
this presente, are called Gwyneddy, or  
men of Gwyneddy, for the name of y<sup>e</sup> m<sup>e</sup>  
of Powis is perished amongst the. The  
seconde Region of Powys, conteyned  
the

## The Breuiary

Seuern

the same Province, whiche now only enioyeth the name of Powys, and some time stretched very wide, but now containeth only three Cantredes, lying wholly on the Northside of the River Seuern, whiche is the seconde river of Britayne, falling from the high Mountaynes of *Plymmonia*, and risinge south of the same head, with *Wey*, and *Rhyd-wely*, and running through *Arwistli*, and *Kedewen* in Powys: maketh speede to *Schreusbury*, and so floweth forward through *Brydgenorth*, *VVorcestre*, and *Glocestre*, from whiche, not farre of, it ebbeth and floweth, and between *VVales*, *Deuon* hyre, and *Cornwall*: beareth name of the Seuern Sea. Our countrymen terme it *Hafren*, and not Seuern, as the Englishmen doo. The cheif towne, and kyngs seate of Powys, called *Marrasfal*: retaineth the auncient name, notwithstanding the buildynges be defaced, and woone. And one myle from Seuern: standeth a Towne, the only market of all that Region, of the Englishmen Pole, of the *VVels*himen called *Trallung*, that is to say, the towne

of the standynge water, so called of the Lake whereto it is nigh, where there stande aloft two Castels, builded sometime by the Princes of Powys. This pryncedome, came by inheritance vnto a woman, called Hauisia, who beyng married vnto one Carleton, an Englishman: made him Lozde of Powis, from which house, at length it descended vnto the Grayes, in the North. Next vnto that, standeth *Cadeucenna*, a new towne, aboue whom, towarde the risinge of Seuern, : are *Arwistle*, and *Lhanidlos*, countries wel knowne by reason of the Townes. And moze by VVest, and by North, at the head of *Deuey*, *Mouthwy*, now a portion of *Merionedh*, & *Kefelioc*, knowne by the towne *Machaulhaith*.

On the other side of Seuern, beneath the Region *Kerey*, there is a Castle by a litle Towne, which VVelshmen call *Trefaldwyn*, that is to say, *Baldwynes* towne, but the Englishmen terme it, *Montgomery*, of the builder *Roger* of *Mont Gomer*. From this Towne, all these Regions beyng ioyned together: are called *Montgomerye*, a country  
Roger  
Moun-  
go-  
mer.

## The Breuiarie

brooder sometime of noble hoyses: now  
it sendeth forth the but few, and by the  
fozenamed Roger, and his sonnes, be-  
rie baliant, and warlike gentlemen:  
very sozely afflicted, vntill that Robert  
beynge accused of high Treason: was  
enforced to fle his countrie. The re-  
gion is hilly, and by reason of plenti-  
fulnesse of Pastures: verie good for  
grasinge of Cattell, aboundynge with  
many waters, and byngynge forth  
tall men, very well fauoured, much ad-  
dicted vnto Iolennesse, and vnprofita-  
ble games. Whereby it cometh to  
passe, that you shall finde many ritche  
Englishe Farmers amongste them,  
when as the Landelozdes themselves,  
which will take no paynes: do become  
very pooze. These six Wyzes, namely  
Anglysey, Aruon, Merionyd, Den-  
byghshyre, Fluitense, and Montgo-  
mershyre: Englishmen comprise vnder  
the name of Northwales.

There remayneth yet that parte of  
Powis, which stretched sometime vnto  
Wey, whose first Region taketh name  
of the Riuer Colunwy, and of the Ca-  
lle,



the, and possession of the Fitzalanes.

Nert to Melienyth, and Gurtrenion, hilly countries, and at the South, R A-  
DENOR, called of the V. Velshmen: Maissfod, head of the shyre. Joynng vnto these, are the Eluil, with the Castle of Payne, by Wey, which our country men cal Gwy. Beyond al these, are Prestine, whiche wee call S. Androwes prestentia. Churche, and Kynion, with the Castle of Huntington. And vpon Themis, of vs called Tefedioc. Standeth the sayre towne, & Castle of Ludlaw in Schreup. Ludlaw. shyre, in olde time called D I N A V, the worke of Roger Môtgomer. And aboue y: the castle of Wigmore, y patrimony of the Mortumars. And at Seuern: Bridge. Wigmore Castle. north, & Beaudely, in old time very wel knowne, by the castle Tyrbil. And on y Southwest side, vpon Logus, which wre call Lhygwy, on a passyng fertile playn: standeth Lhanthieni, of the Englishmen Lemstre. And not farre thence, is the auncient Citie Henfford, that is to say: an olde way, of Englishmē, in old time called Ferleg, now Hereford, standinge vpon Wey, or moze truly vpon Gwy.

## The Breuiarie

Towards Seuern: are Maluern hilles,  
and in the very corner between Seuern  
and VVey, not farre from the towne  
of Rosse: is that renowned Woodde:  
whiche of the Danes, is called the Fo-  
rest of Deane. These Regions, with al  
Herefordshyre, beyonde Wey, before  
they were possessed by the Englishmen:  
in olde time, were termed in British,  
Euryeynnwc, and the inhabitants Eurno  
wyr, of whiche name there remayneth  
yet some signification apparant, in one  
place of Herefordshire. For that, which  
the Englishmen called Vrchenfeld: the  
VVelshmen called Ergnig, and after-  
ward Ergengel. And no meruayle, since  
the least porti on therof, retayneth now  
(as I haue sayd) the name of Powis.

*dehubarth*

There remayneth the thyrd kyng-  
kingedome of VVales, of the English  
called Southwales, of our countrymen  
which inhabite the lande: Dehubarth,  
that is to say: the right, or South part,  
for so wee vse to terme the South. The  
same is wholly compassed with the Irish  
Sea, the streame of Seuern, and the ri-  
uers Wey, and Dyuei. And although  
the

the country be very fertile, & the lande  
 ritche, and far more bigger then Gwyn-  
 nedh: notwithstandinge, as Gyraldus  
 sayth, it was compted y<sup>e</sup> worst. And y<sup>e</sup>  
 not only, because Vchelwyr. y<sup>e</sup> is to say:  
 the nobliest, & cheefest men, refused to  
 obey their kynges: but also by reason y<sup>e</sup>  
 the sea coastes therof, were continually  
 molested by the Englishmen, Normans,  
 & Flemmynges. Whereby the Prince,  
 was compelled to forsake Caer mard-  
 thyn his seate, and to apoynte the prin-  
 cipall place of his regalitie, at Dinefur  
 in Cantremaur. And, although these  
 princes, were of greate anthozitie in  
 VVales: yet after y<sup>e</sup> Rhesus, the sonne <sup>Rhesus.</sup>  
 of Theodore, the greate, was slayne,  
 throught the treason of his owne men:  
 they were no longer termed Dukes,  
 nor Princes, but Arglwydhi, that is to  
 say, Lordes. Untill at length, throught  
 Civile Warres, by denidng of their  
 landes amongst many, and also by ex-  
 ternall (whyle the Englishmen endeo-  
 red to possesse all by force, and crafte:)  
 they were so weakened, that after the  
 death of Rhesus, the sonne of Griffith, a  
 berg

## The Breuarie

very noble, and valiant Gentleman: they lost but the authority, and name of Princes, and Ladies.

Now let us descend unto the descrip-  
tion of the Province, whereof the first  
Region, which cometh to hand is  $\phi$ ,  
whiche Gyraldus calleth *Ceredigion*, our  
countrymen *Cardigan*. Cardigan. Where it is to be no-  
ted, as in all other,  $\phi$  C, and G, haue the  
force of Cappa, & Gamma. This region  
on the North, bath the Irish Sea, on the  
East, the river Dyui. wherby it is deui-  
ued from Gwynedd, & towardes Powis,  
very high Hilles, on  $\phi$  South, *Carmar-  
thyn*, and on the West, *Dyffetia*.

The welsh  
tongue.

Their tongue (as Gyraldus affirmeth) is esteemed  $\phi$  finest, of al the other peo-  
ple of wales. And Gwynedd: the purer, w-  
out permutation, comyng nearest unto  
thannient British. But the Southerne  
most rudest, & coarsest, bycause it hath  
greatest affinitie with strange tongues.

Richard  
Clarens.

The sea coast of this parte: Rychar-  
d Clarens, a very noble man, comminge  
in with a nauie, and buildyng Castles  
at the mouth of Teifi, and vñ *Welsh*: pos-  
sessed



felled it for his owne, and leaving garri-  
sons there: returned into England.

But when he understoode that his men  
were besieged by the VWelshmen, be-  
yng boldened by his great power: he en-  
tended by an ouer rash enterprize, to go  
ayde them by lande. But, at Coed Gro-  
nus, not farre from Abergeueni, he was  
slayne with all his armie, by Ierwer-  
thus of Caerlleon. And so those Fortes  
returned agayne vnto theyr olde lordes.

I suppose that the mounthe of Yst-  
wyth, is of Ptolomæus called Rotossa,  
and Tibium: Abertius, but y, through  
negligence of the transcribers: they  
were confounded into one. Not farre  
from this place, standeth Lhanpatern-  
fawr, that is the Church of Paternus y  
greate, which in olde time was had in  
great veneration. For welshmen, aboue  
all other nations, were accustomed to  
reuerence Churches, & attribute much  
honour vnto ecclesiastical persons. For  
(as Gyraldus reporteth) they vsed not  
once to touche the most deadlyest foes  
they had, and such as were accused of  
Treason, if they escaped vnto y church.

## The Breviary

Pea, not so much as their enemies can tell, if they feede in any Pastures, or Leazes, whiche appertayned unto the Church. Moreover, when they be armed, and goynge unto battell, if they fortune to meete with a Priest on the way: they will cast downe their weapons, and require benediction with a stooping head. In the same Region, is a place, in whiche (they say) vnder **DAVID**, was seete, whom in Lantine they call David, whyle he inueyghed agaynst the Pelagians: the earth bellowed, and rose vp in an hill, whiche they terme *Lhandewybrey*. In the other part of y<sup>e</sup> Regiō is the principall Towne of the Shyre, vpon the riuer Teify, which wee terme *Aberteifi*, to say, the mouth of Teifus, the Englishmen call it Cardigan. This Riner only of al Britayne, as Gyraldus reporteth, aboundeth w<sup>th</sup> Otters, but now our countreine know not what they ar. The bare name which is Auanc: they take for a Monstre of the water.

Passyng soorth alonge, by the same Sea coaste: there cometh vnto our view, a Region of auncient tyme, termed

med of our countrymen Dyfed, of Ptolomæus, Demetia, for Dynetia, in English, VVestwales, and now Penbrokeshire. The same reacheth from Sea, to Sea, the farther Pzomontorie wherof: Ptolomæus calleth Octopitarum, a litle declining from y<sup>e</sup> woꝝde Pebidion. By the Northern Ocean, a longe lie: Trefdraeth, & Aberguain, & Cilgaren, within the mayne lande, & in the west Angle, is the Bishops See of Meneue, sometime famous with an Archbishops see. For Dewi, who is called Dauid, translated the Archbishoppick from the Citie of Legions, where it was of antiquitie: into Meneue. Afterwhome, there sate there, fīue & twētie Archbishops, whose names are founde in Gyraldus. *The sampson.* last wherof, called Samson, in the time of a greuous Plague of Pestilence then reignyng: fled into Armorica, or the lesse Britayne. with his palle, where being chosen Bishop of Dole: he left there his Palle, whiche his successors haue enioyed vnto this daye, before whom the Archbysshop of Turo hath preuayled. But ours, by occasion of the

## The Breuiary

Saxon warre, and their otome povertie:  
lost their annient dignitie, notwithstanding  
byng al Bishops of VVales, were con-  
secrated by the Bishop of Menene, and he  
of them, as his Suffraganes, untill the  
dayes of Henry the first, when as Bern-  
hard, was consecrated by the Archby-  
shop of Cantorbury, and used him selfe  
longe time after as Archbyschop, untill  
in the ende: his action fell at Rome.  
This much Gyraldas.

*Patrick.*

Neither was there any Bishop of  
Menene before Morgenew: whiche was  
the. xxi. from David: that tasted any  
fleash. And he, the very same night,  
when he first tasted fleash: was slayne  
by Pyrates. This Church hath been  
very often spoyled, and destroyed by En-  
glish, and Danish Pyrates. Here, in  
the valley Rosca, was borne the greates  
Patrick, who endued Ireland with the  
Christian faith. Hauerfordia, whiche  
they call now West Hereford, is distant  
from this See: xxi. miles, in olde time  
called of the Britaynes, *Aberdangleddaw*  
that is to say: the mouth of two swords.  
For so the cheifest Rivers of all Bri-  
tayne,



rayne, which make any haven: are termed. Englishmen call the same Milford, and some Alaunicum, by the Latin name. The VVelshmen call this Towne now Hulphordh, and the Haven reserveth his antique name. Upon the same trooke, or bosome: standeth Benbrock, head of the Wyze, the worke of Arnulph Montgomer, whiche Girarde of VVyndelesour valiantly defended agaynst Rhesus, sonne to Theodore. And after that peace was establisshed (as Gyraldus reporteth) he tooke to wife Nella, the daughter of Thesus, on whom he begat worthy issue, bothe Male, and Female, by whom, both the Sea coast of VVales, remayned unto the Englishmen: and the force of Ireland was afterwarde vanquished. At y South Sea lieth Tenbigh, as Englishmen terme it, but welshmen, Dinbegh ypy-scol, that is to wit, fishyng Denbygh, so called, for difference twixt it, and the other, which is in Gwynedh. This same part of Demetia, or Dynetia, is at this day possessed, and inhabited by Flemmynges, sent thither by Henry the first.

The

## The Breviarie

The people beyng stout, and rough: defended them selues, and theirs: valiently agaynst the VVelshmen. And although many times, especially by Cadwalader, Conanus, and Howell, sonnes of Owain Prince of Gwynedd, and Ihesus, sonne to Gryffeth of Northwales, and lastly by Leweline the greate, as Parisienfis termeth him, who had in his armie thirtie thousande men: they were almost destroyed, and slepne: yet haue they alwayes reconered their strength agayne, and vnto this day are knowne from VVelshmen by diuersitie of their manners, and tongue.

The thyrde Province of Southwales, *Maridunia*: taketh name of *Mari-dunum*, a very annient Citie, whereof both Latin, and Greeke wyters make mention. By which name, it was so called and knowne, longe before the birth of that very well learned man, towhom the Englishmen corruptly call Merlin, but our countrymen *Merddin*. Neither did the Citie take name of him: but he of that, whereas he was bozne. Wee call the same *Caer fryddin* by

*Merlin.*

by reason of proprietye of the tongue,  
whereby wee change M, into V, the  
consenant (for whom our countrymen  
do vse F) in the Castle, & Citie of Mer-  
dlyn. That same Ambrose, who was  
borne of a noble Virgin (whose fathers  
name is of purpose suppressed) for his  
passyng skill in the Mathematicals, and  
wonderful knowledge in al other kinde  
of learnyng: was by the rude common  
people reputed to be the sonne of an  
incubus, or a Pale Diuell, whiche in  
similitude and likenesse of men, do vse  
carnally to companie with women.  
This Towne, as Gyraldus, writeth,  
was in olde time compassed rounde  
with a fayre bricke wall. And vpon the  
riuer Clarus, whiche Ptolomæus, ter-  
meth Tobius, wee Towy: is sayde that  
the kynges seat and Palace of South-  
wales was builded, untill that it was  
taken by the Englishmen. After what  
time it was remooued vnto Dynefur  
vpon the same Riuer, a place very well  
fortified with woodes, and hilles. In  
this Region, by reason of the stronge  
situation of places: y<sup>e</sup> princes of South-  
wales

## The Breuiary

*Emlyn Castle.*

wales, made welnigh their continuall abode. Which was deuided from Cere-tica, by the Riuer Tifey, by whose side standeth the noble Castle of Emlyn. On the other sides, it is environed w<sup>th</sup> very high hilles, and with the Sea.

*Morgan.*

Towards the Sea: is Catguilia, now Cydweili, a country sometime possessed by Mauritius of London. Next to whom lieth Gwhir, which ioyneth vnto Morgania, with a Towne at the mouth of Tawai, of vs Abertawai, of Englishmen called Swansel. Morgania, of Englishmen Glamorgā, of vs called Morganwc, and Gwladforan, that is to say: the country of Morgan, of one Morgan, which was there slayne by his Auntes sonne Cunedda, who was king of Lhoegr moze then two thousand yeres since: so called. It lieth on the Seuern Sea, and was alwaies wont to be rebellious agaynst his Prince. Wherefore, when it refused to obey his true, and lawfull Prince: by the iust iudgement of God, which alwayes reuengeth Rebellion, and Treason: it was enforced to come in seruitude vnto straungers. For a  
boute

*Treason  
and Rebel-  
lion al-  
waies pu-  
nished.*



houte the yere of our Lorde, one thousand, fourescore, and ten, when Iestinus, sonne to Gurgantus, Erle of Morganian, refused to obey Rhesus, sonne to Theodore, Prince of Southwales, and sent Aeneas sonne to Cediuous, sometime Lorde of Demetia, into England, to take muster of Souldiers, and there receaued a great army vnder the conduct of one Robert, sonne to Hamo, and ioyninge with other Rebelles out of WENTA, and BRECHINIA: mette with RHESVS in Black hill, and there slew him. And so payinge the Englishmen theyr Wages: discharged them. But they, takinge regarde vnto the goodnesse of the soyle, and the greate variance whiche was then amongst the VVelfhmen: as inforetime the Saxons had done: they turned theyr force of Armes agaynst those, whiche entertayned them, and soone displaced them wholly of all the champion, and the best of the countrie. Whiche HAMO deuided amongst Hamo, twelue knights, which he brought with him, reseruing y better part to himselfe.

Who,

# The Breuiary

Emlyn Ca-  
stle.

wales, made welnigh their continuall  
abode. Which was deuised from Cere-  
rica, by the Riuer Tisey, by whose side:  
standeth the noble Castle of Emlyn.  
On the other sides, it is enuironed w  
very high hilles, and with the Sea.

Morgan.

Towards the Sea: is Catgulia, now  
Cydweili, a country sometime possessed  
by Mauritius of London. Next tohom  
lieth Gwhir, which ioyneth vnto Mor-  
gania, with a Towne at the mouth of  
Tawai, of vs Abertawai, of Englishme  
called Swansei. Morgania, of English-  
men Glamorgā, of vs called Morganwc,  
and Gwladforgan, that is to say: the  
country of Morgan, of one Morgan,  
which was there slayne by his Auntes  
sonne Cunedda, who was king of Lhoegr  
more then two thousand yeres since:  
so called. It lieth on the Severn Sea,  
and was alwaies wont to be rebellious  
agaynst his Prince. Wherefore, when it  
refused to obey his true, and lawfull  
Prince: by the iust iudgement of God,  
which alwayes reuengeth Rebellion,  
and Treason: it was enforced to come  
in seruitude vnto straungers. For a  
bout

Treason  
and Rebel-  
lion al-  
waies pu-  
nished.

houte the yere of our Lorde, one thousand, fourescore, and ten, when Iestinus, sonne to Gurgantus, Erle of Morgania, refused to obey Rhesus, sonne to Theodore, Prince of Southwales, and sent Aeneas sonne to Cediworus, sometime Lorde of Demetia, into England, to take muster of Souldiers, and there receaued a great army vnder the conduct of one Robert, sonne to Hamo, and ioyninge with other Rebelles out of WENTA, and BRECHINIA: mette with RHESVS in Black hill, and there slew him. And so paynge the Englishmen theyr Wages: discharged them. But they, takinge regarde vnto the goodnesse of the soyle, and the greate variance whiche was then amongst the VVelschmen: as insozetime the Saxons had done: they turned theyr force of Armes agaynst those, whiche entertayned them, and soone displaced them wholy of all the champion, and the best of the countrie. Whiche HAMO deuided amongst Hamo, twelue knights, which he brought with him, reseruing y better part to himself.

¶ Tho,

## The Breuiary

Who, buildynge there certein Castels  
and ioynynge their power together: de-  
fended their Farmes, and Lordships  
which they had possessed, and taken.

Whose heyres peaceably enioy y<sup>e</sup> same,  
vnto this day. But Iestinus, scarcely re-  
serued to him selfe, and his: the hillye  
countrie. The twelue knightes names  
were these, London, Stradlyng, Sanct  
John, Turberuile, Granuile, Humfrey,  
uille, Sanctquintin, Sorus, Sullius, Ber-  
kerolus, Syward, and Fleminge. In this  
prouince are, NETH vpon a Riner of  
the same name, Pontfayn, that is to say,  
Stone brydge, Englishmen falsly call  
it Cowbridge, Lantwyd, Wenny, Dyn-  
wyd, Tolwne and Castels, besides  
Caer Phil, a most auncient Castle, and  
Fortresse. Whiche, as reporte goeth,  
was erected by the Romans, and Caer-  
did, the principall towne of the shyre,  
standynge vpon the ryuer Taf, English  
men terme it Cardyd. And not far from  
thence is Landaf, to say: a Churche  
standynge on Taurus, ennobled with a  
Bysshops See. Next vnto this region  
lieth Wenta, vnder Momuthshyre.

This

The .xii.  
knightes  
names.

Landaf.



This, in olde time was called Siluria, which may easely be proued, contrarie vnto the ridiculous authoritie of Boethius, and Polydorus.

And first to beginne with Tacitus, who affirmeth, that the Siluri lye ouer agaynst Spayne. But these are farre more neare Spayne, then any parte of Scotland: wherefoze it is more like, that they dwelt here, rather then in Scotland. Moreover, whereas, in a fayze discourse, he describeth the expedition of Agricola, agaynst the Albani, or Scots, and there reciteth all the people, and nations of Albania: he neuer maketh mention of the Siluri, whiche was the most Warlike nation of them all. And vndoubtedly, if they had bin in Scotland: he would neuer haue passed them ouer with silence. Considering also, how he telleth that ther were exceeding greate Forrestes in Siluria, the tokens whereof remayne as yet in VVenta.

Ptolomæus also, and after him Marius Niger, layeth the Siluri, next vnto the Demeti, and Maridunum, but some

deale

deale

## 1210 The Breuiarie

deale moze Easterly. Besides these authorities, the mozte auncient booke of the British lawes, mentioneth *syllw*, a prouince of VVales, whose inhabitants wee must needes call in the British tongue: *syllwr*, wherby they were of the Romans termed Silures. And one parte of VVenta, is at this day called *Gwent lhw*, leauyng out one silable, as though it were, *Went silluc*. Also  
*Chepstow*. Chepstow, a fine market Towne in VVenta, befoze a few yeres since passed: was called by the name of Strigulia, whiche seemeth to come somewhat neare to Siluria. Mozeouer Antoninus, a very graue authoꝛ, maketh mention, how Venta of the Siluri, was not farre from this, towarde the ferrie, oꝛ place of pasedge ouer the Seuern. Wherfoze it were but a iest, hence soozth, to seeke foꝛ the Siluri in Scotland. And although that Plinius writeth, that out of the Region of the Siluri, ouer into Ireland, was but a very shoꝛte cut: wee must thus take it, that at his time, Britayne was not sufficiently knowne, noꝛ the people of Albania longe after that, subdued.

dued. Wherby, when certeyne of the  
 Romanes, as Englishmen vse now a  
 dayes, had passed ouer into Ireland, out  
 of Southwales: others, whiche neuer  
 saw Britayne: supposed it to be a very  
 short cut. In this Region is situate the  
 most auncient, & noble citie of Legions  
 which our countrymen call *Caerlleon* *Citie of*  
*or Wisk* that is to say: the citie of Le- *Legions.*  
 gions vpon Visk, for difference sake,  
 between it, and the other, which is build  
 ed in Northwales, vpon the Riuer  
 Dee. Of whom Gyraldus writeth  
 thus: The same was an auncient,  
 and noble Towne, the tokens where  
 of remayne as yet, an huge Balace, a  
 Giantlike Tower, goodly Bathes, and  
 Hotte houses, Reliques of Churches,  
 and places like Theatres, compassed  
 with beautifull Walles, partlye yet  
 standynge. Also buildynges vnder the  
 ground, conductes, secreat passages,  
 and hautes vnder the earth, Stewes  
 framed by wonderfull workemanship.  
 There lie two martyrs Iulius, & Aron,  
 which had churches dedicated vnto the.  
 There was also a Cathedral Church of

## The Breuiarie

an Archbishop, vnder Dubricius, which  
fell to David. This much he.

Also on the other side of Vsk, in the  
way which leadeth to Strigulia, ar seen  
auncient Ditches, and the remnant of  
towne Malles of the Siluri of Venta,  
which now also they call Caerwent, to  
wit: the Citie Venta, wherof y name  
grew to the whole countrie.

At the  
mouth of Wey, whiche wee call Gwy:  
is a famous Market Towne, in olde  
time Strigulia, but now called the Ca-  
stle of Gwent. The Erles Martials, &  
their heirs of this place, did very much  
weaken the state of VVales. Not farre  
hence is Monmuth, of vs Monwy, so  
called by the meeting of Mona, & Wey  
together, the head of the whole shyre.

Above, at Osca: are the Castle of Osca  
called Brynbuga, & in the vpper Venta,  
at the meetyng of Vsk, and Geuenna:  
is Abergeuenny, the Lorde whereof,  
Brienne Guilford: wrought muche  
mischeif agaynst the VVenti. But af-  
terwarde, VVillus Brustius, Lorde of  
Brecknoc, vnder pretence of loue, and  
freendship: called the nobles of Wenta  
into

Castle of  
Gwent.

Brienne  
Guilford.



into this Castle to Feasting, and Ban-  
 quettinge. Who commynge thither,  
 with Sefylius, sonne to Durwallan, cheif  
 man of all that Region, and his sonne *A cruel*  
 Gryffith, suspectyng no decease, and vn- *deede.*  
 armed: were euerychone most cruelly  
 slayne, by Brustius gward, which were  
 put readie in armour for that purpose.  
 And afterwarde sodenly breakyng into  
 Sefylius house: the vnmmercifull But-  
 chers, murthered the yonge Infant, Cad-  
 waladar his sonne despiteously, before  
 the Mothers face. Whose sonnes not  
 withstandyng, takyng the Castle, and  
 hauyng sleyn Ranulphe Poernis, with  
 many other noble men: at Lhandyuegad  
 manfully reneged their fathers death.  
 But BRYSTIUS, beyng reserued vn-  
 to greater mischeif: was furnished to *A iust re-*  
 death, with his Mother in the Castle of *uenge.*  
 VVindelesour.

And here, I thought good to note,  
 that the name of Sefylius, beyng com-  
 mon among the Britaynes and welsh-  
 men: ought to be written not with C.  
 (which alwayes expresth the nature  
 of the English K,) but with S. For els  
 it

## The Breuiarie

it should be read amongst the VVelsh-  
men: Kyllius. There remaineth yet  
the last Inland Region of Southwales,  
which maketh the shyre of Brechnock,  
the head wherof Brechnock, or as the  
VVelshmen terme it *Aberbodni*: stand-  
eth in v/r, vpon the fall of *HODNI*.  
Bernhard of Newmarcat, first of all  
Englishmen, by force of armes subdued  
the same. Aboue this Region, lieth  
Bogwelth, which they terme *Buellt*, a  
rough, and hilly countrie, reachynge  
from VVey to Tobias. Beneath, is  
Ewias, woonne by the power of Paga-  
nus, the sonne of Iohn. Which after-  
ward was parted in twayne, Herold,  
and Lacey. And not farre thence: is  
Haya, well knowne by Roman monu-  
mentes, called *TREGELLI*, that is  
to wit: the Towne of Hasels.

These seauen Shyres: *Credigion*,  
*DEWETIA*, called also *Demetia*, and  
*Penbrokes hyre*, *Caer marthyn*, *Morga-  
nica*, now *Glamorgan*, *Gwent* called  
also *Mon mouth*, *Brechenoc*, and *Rades-  
nor*: are by Englyshmen ascribed vnto  
Southwales.

Thus

Bernhard  
of New-  
marcate.

Thus much when I had written  
of the true, antique, and now accusto-  
med names of the Regions, and cities  
of Britayne: I determined here to haue  
ended, least by this my vnpolished, and  
barbarous writyng: I should become  
tedious to the impatient Reader. But  
when I called to my remembrance,  
how Polydorus Virgilius, whose wo-  
rkes be in all mens handes, both in all  
places nippe, & gyde at the Britaynes,  
endeuorynge in woordes, to extenuate  
the glory of the British name, and to  
obscure them with a perpetuall blot, in  
his history often termynge them a co-  
wardly, and false generation: I thought  
it worth the trauell, to brynge forth a  
few authorities, out of the bookes of fa-  
mous writers, and approued Hystorio-  
graphers. Wherby the indifferent  
Reader, may easely iudge, what cre-  
dite is to be giuen to the said Polydor.  
And that such as are of the learnedest  
writers, of the state of Britayne: either  
be read them not, or els (y is more like)  
beyng incensed with enuie, and hate of  
the British name: passed them ouer  
with silence.

## The Breuiarie

Caesar.

Caesar him selfe, who first all the Romans, made mention of Britayne, how be it, no man is accompted an vp-right Judge in his owne cause: confesseth, & at the first encountre, the Britaynes fought valiantly agaynst the Romans, and that they troubled them very much and afterward, that the Legion whiche was sent for prouision of Coyne, and Vitayle, was so pressed by their enemies: that they coulde scarce endure it. And that at his commyng, for feare (as he sayeth) they rettyred. And that I may vse his owne wooordes: Caesar suppose  
“ singe it to be an vnfit time, to prouoke  
“ the enemye, and to giue him battell:  
“ kept him selfe in his owne place, and  
“ after short time, brought backe his Legions into their Tentes. This retreat some termed a flight, whiche may also be proued, bycause that shortly after, when it was passe midnight: he tooke shyping priuely, and departed out of Britayne. Neither was this the power of all Britayne, but a band of Kentishmen, sodenly gathered, as appeareth in his hystory.

Kentish-  
men.

After



After this, in his first booke, he sheweth, y<sup>e</sup> the British wagonners fought stoutly vpon the way, and in another place that they entred forcibly into his Campe. And that the Roman Cohortes or bandes, being afeard, when Laberius the Tribune was slaine: falsly returned backe agayne. Which, what other can it signifie, then that they escaped by flight? He confesseth also, how Casius lanus, by the falling from him of Mandrubatius, and certein his Cities: was especially mowed, not by battell wearied, to sende Embassadors vnto him, to intreate of Peace. All these thynges spightfully Polydorus, dissembleth.

Also Diodorus Siculus, who wrote *Diodorus* in the time of Augustus, sayeth: It is *siculus.* reported, that the inhabitantes of Britayne, are Aborigines, that is to say, first borne in the Countrie, leadynge their liues after the maner of men, in olde times. In fight they vse Chariots, such as is sayde, the aunient worthies of Greece, vled in the battell of Troye. In behauiour, they are simple, and vpright, farre distant from the craft

## The Breuiarie

and wilinesse of men of our age, Their  
fare is nothyng excessive, nor costly, far  
from the deintie delicates of ritchmen.  
Thus much be.

*Tacitus.*

Tacitus also, a woorthy wyter, doth  
wonderfully commend the puissant  
deedes of Cataracus, agaynst the people  
of Rome, and confesseth, that after the  
takyng of him: they were oftentimes  
foyled, and discomfited by one only ci-  
tie of the Siluri. And, as for Venusius,  
whom he wyriteth to haue ben fierce,  
and hatefull agaynst the Romans: he  
reporteth, that he banquished, not only  
the Romans: but such Britaynes also as  
ayded them. His woordes be these.

*Boadicia.*

*Boadicia.*

*Boadicia.*

The kyngdome to Venusius, and vnto  
vs remainned Warre. And after it fol-  
loweth, that he cannot denie, but when  
queene Boadicia (whom Dion termeth  
Bundwica) was deservedly exaspera-  
ted: she caused .ix. and ten thousande  
Romans to be slayne. Whose courage  
more then manlike, and noble deedes  
woorthy to be extolled with prayse vnto  
Heauen, and equivalent to the actes of  
renowned Emperours, and Captaynes.

*Tacitus*

*Tacitus*

Tacitus, & also Dion, me of great name  
haue celebrated in sayre, and large dis-  
course. And in the life of Agricola.  
In wisshyng for dangers, there is like  
boldnesse in Britaynes, and Frenche-  
men. And when they come vnto the  
pyrch, in refusinge of them: like da-  
sterones. Notobett, the Britaynes re-  
semblynge moze hardinesse, as beyng  
suche, whome longe rest, and peace  
had not yet made soft, or effeminate.  
For wee haue hearde also, that the  
Frenchmen haue flourished in warres.  
But shortly after, cowardise crepte in  
through Idlenesse, whereby they losse  
both manhoode, and libertie, whiche  
likewise befell to the vanquished Bri-  
taynes, the residue whereof remaine  
yet, such as the Frenchmen were.  
They are stronge on foote, certeyne  
of them doo fight in Chariottes, the  
driners wherof are counted the wor-  
thier. Whose clientes, and seruantes  
do fight and defende them. Infore tyme  
they were prepared for kyngs, but now  
through fauour, and faction: euery  
prince hath gotten them.

Neither

## The Breviarie

Neither were there any thyng more  
profitable for our vse, agaynst strange,  
and valiant nations: savinge that they  
doo not generally sauegard, and defend  
all. It is seldome, that twoo, or thre  
Cities do ioyne, to withstande their co-  
mon daunger, so that whyll they fight  
seuerally: they are overcome vniuer-  
sally. Also in another place,

The Britaynes do muster, pay tri-  
bute, and fulfill other commaundments  
of the Empyre, without stay, or grut-  
chyng, so that there be no iniurie offer-  
red, which they can hardly abyde. And  
now they be subdued to obey, but not  
yet to be slaves. And a litle afterward,

But now they beginne to instruct the  
children of Princes, in liberal sciences,  
sayeth Agricola. And to preferre the  
wittes of the Britaynes in studie, before  
the Frenchmens. That they, whiche of  
late detested the Roman tongue: doo  
now desier to be eloquent therein. Af-  
terward, the maiestie of our attyze, and  
our Colone was commonly worne, &  
by litle, and litle, they came to the imi-  
tation of our vices, and superfluities,

as



as to haue Galleries, Bathes, and to  
ble our mysenelle in feastyng. Whiche,,  
amongst the vnskilfull was termed,,  
humanitie, when as in deede, it is part,,  
of seruilitie.

Dion Cassius, a man that had bin  
Consul, among other thynges hath left  
this in wrytyng vnto posteritie, of Cæ-,,  
sars expedition into Britayne. The,,  
Britaynes durst not set openly vpon the,,  
Romans, bycause they kepte diligent,,  
watche, and warde, but they tooke cer-,,  
teyne whiche were sent, as it were, vn-,,  
to their freendes, and confederates Re-,,  
gion, to prouide victayle, whom they,,  
slew all, exceptyng a few, which Cæsar,,  
commynge with speede: rescued. Then,,  
began they to assault the Campe, wher-,,  
in they preuayled not, but were repul-,,  
sed, not without slaughter on their side.,,  
Howbeit, they neuer tooke peace, before,,  
that they had byn many times put to,,  
the worst. Cæsar, contrary to that he had,,  
purposed: ended the warre, requirynge,,  
yet moe pleadges, of whom notwith-,,  
standyng, he receaued but few. So Cæ-,,  
sar returned in to the continent, & such  
thynges

## The Breuiary

thynges as were vnquiet durynge his  
absence: he appeased, gayning nothyng  
to him selfe, nor to the Citie of Rome  
out of Britayne, but only the glorie of  
the expedition taken in hande.

Which both he himselfe did very much  
set forth in woordes: and the Romans  
extolled wonderfully at Rome. In so  
muche, that in consideration of these  
deedes, so happely atcheeued: they de-  
creed a supplication, or thanks gy-  
uynge of twentie dayes. And in ano-  
ther place.

The Britaynes callynge forth their  
fellowes, and communicynge the ef-  
fect of their entent vnto Suella, who a-  
mongst all the Petiroyes, or Erles of  
that Ilande, was of greatest power:  
they marched vnto the Roman shippes  
where they rode at anker. With whom  
the Romans meetynge: at the first en-  
counter, were troubled with the Wa-  
gons, but anon making a lane amongst  
them, and auoyding the Wagons: they  
cast their Dartes agaynst the enemye,  
which cam runnyng in sidelonge vpon  
them, and so restored the battell.

After

After this battell, bothe partes stode  
still in the same place : and in another  
conflict, when the barbarous people  
had quercome the Roman footemen:  
yet being discomfited by the horsemen:  
retyzed backe to the Riuer Thames.

Mozeoner Herodian, in the life of  
Seuerus, writeth thus of the Britaynes. „  
For diuers places of Britayne, (sayeth „  
he) by common wasshyng in of the O- „  
ceane, doo become Parish. In these „  
Parishes therefore, the Barbarous „  
people doo swimme, and wade vp to „  
the belly, not regardyng the mierynge, „  
and durteynge of their naked bodies. „  
For they know not y<sup>e</sup> vse of garments, „  
but they arme their bellies & their nec- „  
kes, supposing y<sup>e</sup> to be an ornament, & a „  
token of ritches, like as other barba- „  
rous people doo Golde. They paynte „  
also their bodies with diuers pictures, „  
and shapies of al manners of beastes, & „  
liuyng thynges. Wherefore they weare „  
on nothyng, least thereby they should „  
hide the payntyng of their body. It is a „  
very warlike Nation, and greedie of „  
slaughter, contented only with a narrow  
Shield,

## *The Breuiary*

„ Shield, and a Speare, and a Sworde  
„ hangyng dolone by their naked side.  
„ They are altogether ignozant of the  
„ vse of the breastplate, and headpeere, sa-  
„ king them to be a let vnto them, in pas-  
„ sing ouer the Fennes, and Marshes.  
„ Besides these: Eutropius of y French  
„ warre, writeth thus: Caesar passeth ouer  
„ into Britayne, hauynge thereto prepa-  
„ red. lxxx. shippes, partly for burthen,  
„ and partly to fight, and maketh warre  
„ vpon the Britaynes. Where, beyng first  
„ wearied, with a sharpe battayle, and af-  
„ terward fallyng into a cruell tempest,  
„ returned into Fraunce, and so forth.  
„ And afterward. Agayne, at the begin-  
„ nyng of the spyng: he sayled into  
„ Britayne, where at the first encounter  
„ of the Horsemen, he was vanquished,  
„ and there was Labienus the Tribune  
„ slayne, and at the seconde battayle, with  
„ greate perill of his owne men: he over-  
„ came the Britaynes, and constrayned  
„ them to flie.

Suetonius Tranquillus, affirmeth,  
that Vespasianus overcame in battell,  
two mightie, and valiant nations of  
Britayne,



Britayne, and y<sup>e</sup> he saught thirtie times  
with the enemy, which is a token of no  
cowardly, but of a most stout, and war-  
like nation. Eutropius also in the ix.  
booke of his hystory writeth thus.

When notwithstanding Warre was  
in bayne made agaynst Carausius the  
Britayne, a man very expert in martial  
assayes: in the ende peace was con-  
cluded.

And Sextus Ruffus, recityng  
the Roman Legions, amonge the Le-  
gions of the mayster of the footemen:

Bandes of  
Britaynes.

reckneth bp Britannicians, and British,  
and amonge the Legions Comitalensis  
the seconde British Legion. And again  
amonge the Legions of the mayster of  
the hozsemen: the French Britons, and  
agayne, Britons. And after ward, with  
the worthy, & approued erle of Spayne:  
the inuincible yonger Britons. And in  
an other place, he numbzeth the yonger  
British carriars, with the Carle of  
Britayne.

But what shall it be needfull, to turn  
ouer the woorkes of so many learned  
men, that the glory of Britayne may  
appeare: When as so many puissant

A

kinges

## The Breuiarie

kynges, so many invincible captaynes  
so many noble Roman Emperours,  
spronge forth of the British blond, haue  
made manifest vnto the world, by their  
noble actes, wel worthy immortality:  
what manner men this Iland bringeth  
forth. For, what shall I speake of  
*Brennus.* Brennus, the tamer of the Romans, and  
Grekes, and almost of all the nations  
in the worlde: What of *Caswallan*, to  
whom, as Lucane reporteth: Iulius Cæ-  
*Caswallan.* sar did turne his fearfull backe: What  
*Cataracus* of Cataracus, who molested the people  
of Rome with warre, the space of ir-  
peres: What of *Bunduica*, that vali-  
*Bunduica.* ant manlike dame: Who, to beginne  
with all, and for handfull sake, slew  
thousand Romans. Of whom such feare  
inuaded Rome, and Italy: (as Viru-  
nius writeth) as neuer the like before,  
neither at commynge of Brennus, nor  
*Arviragus* of Hannibal. What of *Arviragus*, the  
invincible kyng of Britayne: Who,  
in despite of the Romans, whiche were  
Lordes of all the worlde, preserved his  
libertie: What of those noble Cap-  
taynes, which fought thirtie times in

Vespasian? Who also with sorow, and  
angwe of minde, killed Seuerus, the  
moste valiant Emperour, because he  
could not overcome them: What (as  
I say) shal I speake of these? when as  
Britayne, hath yelded sooth, & commu-  
nicated to the rest of y world, Constan-  
tious Magnus, not only a most valiant, *Constanti-*  
and fortunate Captaine: but y more is, *nus Mag-*  
a perfect goodman, and the first Empe- *nus.*  
rour of the Christians, instructed by  
Helene his Mother, a Britayne also.  
How much Fraunce, and Italy for their  
deliuerie from Tyrannies are indebted  
vnto Britayne for this man, which was  
brought sooth out of the midst of the  
bowels therof: all men do well know,  
only Polydorus excepted, and William  
Petit the Donke, his scholemaster, of  
late brought to light (but wothby euer to  
haue scene light) by the slaunders, &  
detractours of the British glory. And,  
for as much as, a certeine Fréchman of  
late daies, and also an auncient Greeke  
author, of the name of Maior, affirme y  
he was borne at Dyrachin, called now  
Durazon. I meane to brynge sooth the  
P. y. the

## The Breuiarie

the most auncient wordes of the Panegyricus, whiche was pronounced before  
Constantinus, himselfe. O (sayth  
he) most fortunate, and now aboue all  
landes, most blessed Britayne, whiche  
diddest first beholde Constantinus the  
Emperour Nature hath woorthely en-  
dowed thee, with all benefites of ayer,  
and soyle, in whom is neither over-  
much colde of Wynter, nor heate of  
Summer. Where there is also suche  
plentie of Corne: that it suffiseth for  
the vse of Ceres, and Liber, that is to  
say: for Bread, and Drinke. Where  
are also Wooddes without wilde, and  
cruell beastes, the Earth without hurt-  
full Serpentes. Contrarywise of tame  
Cattell: an innumerable multitude,  
stroutyng with Milke, and laden with  
Fliefes, with all other thynges neces-  
sarie and commodious for our life, ve-  
rie longe dayes, and no nightes with-  
out some light, whilst that uttermoste  
playnes of the Sea shoare rayseth no  
shadowe, and the shew, and aspect of the  
Starres of Heauen, doo exceede the  
boundes of night, that y Sunne, which  
to vs



to vs seemeth to goe downe: appeareth  
there but to passe by. Good lord, what  
a thyng is this, y<sup>e</sup> alwayes from some  
furthestmost ende of the worlde, there  
come downe new powers from God,  
to be worshipped of all the earth?

Thus farre he.

What of Bonofus, out of the cap-  
taynes of the boundes of Rhetus, a *Bonofus.*

more couragious, then fortunate Em-  
perour: What of Carausius Augustus,  
who, the space of seuen yeres together, *Carausius.*  
ware his princely robes, contrary to  
the will of Iouius, and Herculus?

What of Allectus Caesar, for subdue-  
ynge whom: Mamertinus seemeth to *Allectus.*  
prefer Maximianus before Caesar Iulius  
whose wordes I will not sticke to ab-  
ledge. And truly (sayth he) so forth.

After him sprange the Emperour  
Maximus, a Britayne, and nephew to *Maximus.*  
Helene, a man both stoute, and vertu-  
ous, and worthy of Augustus, but that  
in his youth, leadyng an army agaynst  
Gratianus, whom he vanquished: he  
had sacked his countrey. Who by He-  
lene his wife, daughter to Euda: lefte

19. 10 The Breviary

his sonne Victor Emperour. And as  
Paulus Diaconus writeth, Britayne also  
acknowledgeth Marcus, and Gratianus,  
the Emperours. Moreover Con-  
stantinus, with his sonne Constans,  
when Gratianus their countestman was  
slayne : were created Emperours in  
Britayne, in name like to the abone  
sayde, but not in happynesse, agaynst  
whom Gerontius they? Captayne (of  
whose death there are extant very awi-  
cient Britissh Rhymes) made another  
Maximus then y first was, Augustus.  
And after all these : Ambrosius Anne-  
lius, is by Panuinius, accompted y last  
Emperour of the Britissh blond.

Besides these .xij. Emperours: Bri-  
tayne hath also brought forth to the  
worlde the moste puissant, and in-  
vincible kynge, Arthur, whose ever-  
lastynge renowne, and moste noble  
deedes : our freende Mayster Leland,  
hath set forth, and made more ap-  
parant by infinite testimonies, and  
moste weightie argumentes agaynst  
the gnarrynge, and doggys mouthe,  
and hatred more then ever was Vati-

nians,

King Ar-  
thure.

nians, of Polydorus Vrbine, and of the  
grosse Monke Rhicualensis, more con-  
uersant in the Kitchin, then in the hy-  
stories of olde writers.

And not only our countrymen:  
but also Spayniardes, Italians, French-  
men, and the Sueones, beyonde the Sea  
Baltheum, (as Gothus reporteth out of  
their Histories) doo celebrate, and ad-  
uance vnto this day, in theyr bookes  
the worthy actes of this puissant kyng.  
Caduane also, who from prince of  
Gwynedh, became kyng of the Bri-  
taynes, and his sonne Cadwalla (whom  
B E D E calleth a Tyranne, because  
he persecuted the Saxons with cruell  
warre) whilst the BRITISH Em-  
pyre was in decayinge: were valient  
kynges. And after the Brityshe  
destruction, there rose by noble gen-  
telmen in VVales, not to be debar-  
red of theyr due prayse: as Rodericke  
the greate, and his Nephew by his Rodericke  
Sonne Howell, surnamed GOOD, the greate.  
both famous as wel in warre as peace.  
Also Gryffith, the Sonne of Lhewelin,  
the Soune of SESYLVS, who moost

## The Breuiarie

Henry the  
seconde.

stoutly defended VVales, his native country. And after him Owayn, prince of Gwynedd, who moste hardely withstood at C O L: Henry the seconde, the most mightiest kyng of all that ever reygned in England, thise entrynge into Wales with greate armie, whose sonne also he slew in Anglysey, and the greater part of his armie, as Gyraldus reporteth. And his nephew likewise, borne of his sonne, Lewellyn the great whose innumerable triumphes (that I may vse the woordes of Parisienfis, the Englishman) doo require speciall treatises.

Cornish-  
men.

Frisoynigh  
Fraunce.

And not these only: but also the Cornishmen, beyng the remnantes of the olde Britaynes, as they are the stoutest of all the British nations: so are they counted to this day, the most valiant in warlike affayres. Neither yet the Britons, which dwell nigh Fraunce, a nation of the same broode, doo any whit degenerate from their forefathers. When as they did not only many hundred yeres prosperously defend, amongst the thickest of stoute, & sturdie nations, those



those seates whiche they had purchased  
with their manhood, and pꝛoues: but  
also haue vanquished the Gothes, and  
Frenchmen in great battels, and stout-  
ly withstoode the most mightie prince  
Charles the Mayne, put to flight the ar-  
mie of his sonne Lewes the Emperour,  
whiche was sent agaynst them, vnder  
conduct of Murmanus, ouercame Char-  
les Caluus then Emperour, and kynge  
of Fraunce in open fight, twise vanqui-  
shynge his armie, Numenius beyng  
kynge, the Emperour priuely flynge  
thence, leaueynge there his pavilions,  
and Tentes, and all other his kinglike  
pꝛouision, as Regino writeth. But He-  
rispous, sonne to Numenius, compelled  
the same Charles, to make shamful, and  
dishonorable truce with him. Whom  
Salomon also, sonne to Herispous, a va-  
liant, and warlike gentleman, enforced  
to retyre backe, when he was comynge  
agaynst him with a mightie armie.

But when Salomon was deade: the Britons, thꝛough desier to reigne, and  
contention who should next be kynge: fell vnto Ciuile warres amonge them  
*Denisions are daun- garous.*

## The Breuiarie

selues, as Sigisbertus sayth, and so they were constrained to leaue of destruction, and ouer runninge of Fraunce, which they had determined.

Hastinge.

What shall I speake of the noble deedes of Virandus, an invincible captainne, agaynst Hastynge the Norman, and Pastquitarus the Briton: Of Iudicæ also, and Alane, who manfully drave the Normans out of their coastes, which pitifully wasted, and spoyled all Fraunce: What shall I neede to touche such Warres, as they made longe after, vpon the kynges of Fraunce, beyng therein ayded by the impregnable power of the Englishmen, since it is well knowne to all men, that it was alwayes, a most potent nation:

Gyldas.

And, that I may at length stop Polydorus mouth, together with his Gyldas: thus much I say, that if he sticke in any poynte vnto him: he was no Historiographer, but a Priest, and a Preacher. Whose custome is very sharply to inueigh agaynst the faultes of their hearers. Wherefore, if wee seeke authorities out of Sermons, as Polydorus

Vrbine

Vrbine hath done: What Parish, what  
 Colone, what nation, or kyngedome,  
 may escape infamie: What hath Bern-  
 hard witten of the Romans? Thus  
 surely, terming them impious, vnfaith-  
 full, seditious, dishonest, traytrous,  
 great speakers, but litle doers. These  
 thynges are by Deuines spoken in the  
 Pulpit, according vnto their manner, &  
 the like faultes might be amended, and  
 the life reformed, not that the Romans,  
 or Britaynes were such in deede. Yet  
 ther is there any man, vnlesse he be a  
 shameles Sycophant, that lieth in wait  
 for al occasions to dispraise, and accuse,  
 which will go aboute by wrestynge of  
 sentences forth of the sermons of prea-  
 chers: sclandrously to tax, & infamously  
 to note, any whole couent, shire, citie,  
 or people. Wherefore, let such idle, & ill  
 disposed sclanderers, leaue of, and suf-  
 fer the true renoume of Britayne ap-  
 peare to the worlde, neither iudge me,  
 good Reader, of two sharpe a tongue.  
 Seyng (so god helpe me) neither enuie  
 of any fo:reine name, neither thy:st of  
 vayne glo:ry, neither hatred of any natio:  
 but

## The Breuiary

but alonly y<sup>e</sup> loue of my country, which  
is euill spoken of vnderferuedly, and de-  
sier to set forth the truth : haue prouo-  
ked me to write thus much.

And touchyng this rude, and disor-  
dered litle treatise : truly I woulde not  
haue suffred it to haue come to light,  
had I not well hoped, that all learned  
men, would accept this my endeuour  
in good parte, and also take occasion by  
this, whiche I haue rashly enterprised  
first: to handle the same matter moze  
at large, in sayze discourse, and finer  
stile. And if they shall thinke any thing  
herein, spoken ouer sharply, or not wel  
advisedly: I submit my self to y<sup>e</sup> iudge-  
ment of those, that be better learned,  
and if I be admonished of my faultes:  
I promise to amende them, when occa-  
sion shalbe giuen. Thus fare you well.





**Certayne Welsh, or rather  
true British wordes,  
conuerted into Latin by  
the Authour, & now  
translated into  
English.**

<b>A.</b>	<b>with.</b>
<b>Aber,</b>	<b>force, or rage of water.</b>
<b>Armorica,</b>	<b>upon the Sea.</b>
<b>Arglwydhi,</b>	<b>Lords.</b>
<b>Auanc,</b>	<b>an Otter.</b>
<b>Auon,</b>	<b>a River.</b>
<b>Bara,</b>	<b>Bread.</b>
<b>Bath,</b>	<b>benty, form, or cūlines</b>
<b>Britunn,</b>	<b>a Britayne.</b>
<b>Brynn,</b>	<b>a Mountayne or Hill.</b>
<b>Caër,</b>	<b>a Citie.</b>
<b>Cain,</b>	<b>White.</b>
<b>Cariad,</b>	<b>Love.</b>
<b>Clauddh,</b>	<b>a Ditch.</b>
<b>Dha,</b>	<b>Good.</b>
<b>Dinas,</b>	<b>a Court, or Palace.</b>
<b>Deheubarth.</b>	<b>the right side.</b>
<b>Dwr.</b>	<b>God.</b>
<b>Duuer, Dewr, and Dwr.</b>	<b>Water.</b>
<b>Dyphryn,</b>	<b>a Wall.</b>

Dynfynnant.	deepe, & narrow ballies
Fa,	a Place.
Fy,	Pyne.
Flynt.	a Flint Stone.
Celli,	Basell trees.
Glas,	blew coulour o; wood.
Glaw,	Kayne.
Grwc.	an heape.
Gwr.	a Man.
Gwadh,	a Countrie.
Gual,	a Wally.
Guent,	Whyte.
Gwydh,	perspicuous.
Helig,	Wyllow trees.
Idid,	His.
Lhan,	a Church.
Lhradron,	Theeves.
Lhydaw.	the Shoare.
Lhyfyr.	a Booke.
Mam,	a Mother.
March,	An hoyle.
Maur,	Great.
Mur,	a Wall.
Mynydd.	an Hyll.
O,	sooth of.
Pen	an Head.
Phrainc.	Fraunce.

Phrydain,	Britayne.
Porth,	an Haven.
Pryd,	beauty, or cumlinesse.
Rhyd.	a Fooꝝd.
Rhufain,	Rome.
Saison,	an Englishman.
Saissonaæg.	English.
Strat.	a soyle.
Sychnant,	a dry Tally.
Tair,	Three, fem. gendre.
Tan,	Fier.
Taria,	a Sheild.
Tre,	a Towne.
Tri,	Three, masc. gendre.
Ynis,	an Island.
Ynad.	a Iudge, next y Kyngo
Yscar,	to seperate.
Yscaradic.	Seperated.

FINIS.

**C**Imprynted at London, by  
Richard Iohnes: and are to be  
solde at his shop, ioynnyng  
to the south west doore  
of Pauls Church.

1870  
 1871  
 1872  
 1873  
 1874  
 1875  
 1876  
 1877  
 1878  
 1879  
 1880  
 1881  
 1882  
 1883  
 1884  
 1885  
 1886  
 1887  
 1888  
 1889  
 1890  
 1891  
 1892  
 1893  
 1894  
 1895  
 1896  
 1897  
 1898  
 1899  
 1900

21414

Richard Holmes, and are to be  
located in the following  
to the south of the  
to the south of the



